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JOH. AMOS COMENII
Orbis Senſualium Pictus:
HOC EST
Omnium Principalium in Mundo Rerum, & in Vita Actionum,
PICTURA & NOMENCLATURA.

JOH. AMOS COMENIUS's
VISIBLE WORLD:
OR,
A Nomenclature, and Pictures,
OF ALL THE
CHIEF THINGS that are in the WORLD,
AND OF
MEN'S EMPLOYMENTS therein;
In above 150 CUTS.

Written by the AUTHOR in LATIN and HIGH DUTCH, being one of his laſt ESSAYS; and the moſt ſuitable to Children's Capacities of any he hath hitherto made.

TRANSLATED into ENGLISH
BY
CHARLES HOOLE, M. A.
For the Uſe of Young Latin Scholars.

The TWELFTH EDITION, Corrected and Enlarged.

And the ENGLISH made to anſwer Word for Word to the LATIN.

Nihil eſt in intellectu, quod non prius fuit in ſenſu. ARIST.

LONDON:
Printed for S. LEACROFT, at the Globe, Charing-Croſs.

MDCCLXXVII.

1777

Gen. ii. 19, 20.

The Lord God brought unto *Adam* every Beaſt of the Field, and every Fowl of the Air, to ſee what he would call them. And *Adam* gave Names to all Cattle, and to the Fowl of the Air, and to every Beaſt of the Field.

Gen. ii. 19, 20.

Adduxit Dominus Deus ad Adam *cuncta Animantia Terræ, & univerſa Volatilia Cœli, ut videret quomodo vocaret illa. Appellavitque* Adam *Nominibus ſuis cuncta Animantia, & univerſa Volatilia Cœli, & omnes Beſtias Agri.*

J. A. Comenii Opera Didactica, par. 1. p. 6, Amſt. 1657, fol.

Didacticæ noſtræ prora & puppis eſto: Inveſtigare, & invenire modum, quo Docentes minus doceant, Diſcentes vero plus diſcant: Scholæ minus habeant ſtrepitus, nauſeæ, vani laboris; plus autem otii, deliciarum, ſolidique profectus: Reſpublica Chriſtiana minus tenebrarum, confuſionis diſſidiorum; plus lucis, ordinis, pacis et tranquillitatis.

To the Editor of the Twelfth Edition of COMENIUS's *Orbis Pictus*.

SIR,

HAVING heard it lamented by a learned Gentleman in a public Company, that the *Orbis Pictus* of *Comenius* is now fallen totally into diſuſe as a School-book, though no other comparable to it has been ſubſtituted in its place; I was deſirous to ſee it, and, by your aſſiſtance, ſucceeded in my enquiry.

After a careful Examination of it, I think it by far the beſt book extant, for the purpoſe of introducing boys to the knowledge of *Things* as well as of *Latin Terms*, and furniſhing their minds with a Stock of uſeful *Ideas*; in which, after many years labour, it is no uncommon thing to find them miſerably deficient. Their attention being generally confined to the Latin Writers called *Claſſical*, whoſe works are the productions of genius and imagination, and built upon the falſe bottom of the Pagan Theology; their heads are filled with viſionary Objects, which leave them ignorant of common Life, common Reaſon, common Science, and common Chriſtianity.

It may be ſaid, that the *Orbis Pictus* is but a *Vocabulary* in another form. But if this is the *beſt form*, the worth of the Book will not be leſſened by ſuch a compariſon. *Comenius* has greatly the advantage from the addition of his Figures, mean as they are; according to that well-known obſervation of the Critic,

Segnius irritant animos demiſſa per aurem,
Quam quæ ſunt oculis ſubjecta fidelibus——.

The Figures give a ſubſtance to the Sounds, and are an excellent help to the memory; while the Chapters, formed into regular diſcourſes, are explanatory and inſtructive, communicating, together with the *Latin Terms*, ſome knowledge of the Sciences to which they belong. And I cannot but wonder to ſee how many Elements of Learning the ingenious Author has brought together in ſo ſmall a compaſs. Upon the whole, this work of *Comenius* is as far preferable to a common *Nomenclature*, as an habitable building to an heap of looſe ſtones in a quarry, or a burning candle to a dead mixture of greaſe and cotton.

TO THE EDITOR.

The principal ſubjects of the Chriſtian Faith have found their place amongſt the reſt: ſo that the Boy who has learned this Book, need not aſk his School-fellow (as one did of late to my knowledge) which is the higher, *Jupiter* or *God Almighty*? The moſt common Nomenclature now in uſe, makes no mention of the name of GOD in the ſingular number; while it teaches very particularly the names of *Pan* and *Priapus*, *Venus*, *Mars*, *Bacchus*, and all the monſters of Gentiliſm: as if Latin and Latiniſts were connected with no Religion but the Religion of Idols. It muſt be owing to this prejudice, ſo early infuſed, that many Scholars grow up with an habitual indifference toward Revelation: and when the Mind, thus deſtitute of Truth, is at length aſſaulted by the allurements of Vice, what at firſt was no more than ignorance and indifference, degenerates into averſion; and they turn out poſitive Infidels and Libertines. As this evil is in a progreſſive ſtate, it is time to look with eyes of impartiality (I may ſay, ſeverity) into the errors of Modern Education, and to give ſomething of a Chriſtian turn to the Education of Chriſtian Children; that we may ſtop that torrent of heathen principles and looſe opinions, which hath been pouring in upon us of late years, to overthrow this Church and Kingdom.

I have taken the liberty to inſert a Chapter under the Title of *Botany*, a ſtudy much in vogue; with another on the *Deluge*: and as the work was compoſed before our *Harvey* had demonſtrated the Circulation of the Blood, I have made the neceſſary alteration in that part, and corrected many errors of the laſt Edition. I wiſh I had ſufficient influence to recommend it generally for the uſe of Schools, to be learned next in order after the Latin Grammar and Syntax; being well aſſured it will lead to a *copia verborum* by the ſhorteſt, ſureſt, and pleaſanteſt road; and that it will alſo ſerve to prevent in ſome degree that Pagan ignorance, to which many Boys are unfortunately left, while they are acquiring Latin in their tender years, with very contracted views, and by very inſufficient methods.

PLUCKLEY.

W. JONES.

An Advertiſement concerning the 11th Edition.

AS there are ſome conſiderable Alterations in the preſent Edition of this Book, from the former, it may be expected an Account ſhould be given of the Reaſons for them. 'Tis certain, from the Author's Words, that when it was firſt publiſhed, which was in Latin and Hungary, or in Latin and High-Dutch; every where one word anſwer'd to another over againſt it: This might have been obſerv'd in our Engliſh Tranſlation, which would have fully anſwered the deſign of COMENIUS, and have made the Book much more uſeful: But Mr. *Hoole*, (whether out of too much ſcrupulouſneſs to diſturb the Words in ſome places from the Order they were in, or not ſufficiently conſidering the Inconveniences of having the Latin and Engliſh ſo far aſunder) has made them ſo much diſagree, that a Boy has ſometimes to ſeek ſeven or eight lines off for the correſponding Word; which is no ſmall trouble to Young Learners, who are at firſt equally unacquainted with all Words, in a Language they are Strangers to, except it be ſuch as have Figures of Reference, or are very like in ſound; and thus may perhaps, innocently enough, join an Adverb in one Tongue to a Noun in the other; whence may appear the Neceſſity of the Tranſlation's being exactly literal, and the two Languages fairly anſwering one another, Line for Line.

If it be objected, ſuch a thing could not be done (conſidering the difference of the Idioms) without tranſplacing Words here and there, and putting them into an order which may not perhaps be exactly claſſical; it ought to be obſerved, this is deſigned for Boys chiefly, or thoſe who are juſt entering upon the Latin Tongue, to whom every thing ought to be made as plain and familiar as poſſible, who are not, at their firſt beginning, to be taught the elegant placing of Latin, nor from ſuch ſhort Sentences as theſe, but from Diſcourſes where the Periods have a fuller Cloſe. Beſides, this way has been already taken (according to the Advice of very good Judges) in ſome other School-Books of Mr. *Hoole*'s tranſlating, and found to ſucceed abundantly well.

Such condeſcenſions as theſe, to the capacities of young Learners, are certainly very reaſonable, and would be moſt agreeable to the Intentions of the ingenious and worthy Author, and his Deſign to ſuit whatever he taught, to their manner of apprehending it. Whoſe Excellency in the Art of Education made him ſo famous all over Europe, as to be ſolicited by ſeveral States and Princes to go and reform the Method of their Schools: and whoſe Works carried that Eſteem, that in his own Life-time, ſome part of them were not only tranſlated into twelve of the uſual Languages of Europe, but alſo into the *Arabic*, *Turkiſh*, *Perſian*, and *Mogolic* (the common Tongue of all that part of the *Eaſt Indies*) and ſince his death, into the *Hebrew*, and ſome others. Nor did they want their due Encouragement here in *England*, ſome years ago; till by an indiſcreet uſe of them, and want of a thorough acquaintance with his Method, or unwillingneſs to part from their old road, they began to be almoſt quite left off: Yet it were heartily to be wiſh'd, ſome Perſons of Judgment and Intereſt, whoſe Example might have an influence upon others, and bring them into Reputation again, would revive the COMENIAN METHOD, which is no other, than to make

our Scholars learn with Delight and cheirfulneſs, and to convey a ſolid and uſeful Knowledge of Things, with that of Languages, in an eaſy, natural and familiar way. His *Didactic Works* (as they are now collected into one Volume) for a ſpeedy attaining the Knowledge of Things and Words, join'd with the Diſcourſes of Mr. *Locke* * and two or three more of our own Nation, for forming the Mind, and ſettling good Habits, may doubtleſs be look'd upon to contain the moſt reaſonable, orderly, and complete Syſtem of the Art of Education, that can be met with.

Yet, alas! how few are there, who follow the way they have pointed out? though every one who ſeriouſly conſiders it, muſt be convinc'd of the Advantage; and the generality of Schools go on in the ſame old dull road, wherein a great part of Children's time is loſt in a tireſome heaping up a Pack of dry and unprofitable or pernicious Notions (for ſurely little better can be ſaid of a great part of that Heatheniſh ſtuff they are tormented with; like the feeding them with hard Nuts, which, when they have almoſt broke their teeth with cracking, they find either deaf, or to contain but very rotten and unwholſome Kernels) whilſt Things really perfective of the Underſtanding, and uſeful in every ſtate of Life, are left unregarded, to the Reproach of our Nation, where all other Arts are improved and flouriſh well, only this of Education of Youth is at a ſtand; as if that, the good or ill management of which is of the utmoſt conſequence to all, were a thing not worth any Endeavours to improve it, or was already ſo perfect and well executed that it needed none, when many of the greateſt Wiſdom and Judgment in ſeveral Nations, have, with a juſt Indignation, endeavoured to expoſe it, and to eſtabliſh a more eaſy and uſeful way in its room.

It is not eaſy to ſay little on ſo important a Subject, but thus much may ſuffice for the preſent purpoſe. The Book has merit enough to recommend itſelf to thoſe who know how to make a right uſe of it. It was reckoned one of the Author's beſt performances; and beſides the many Impreſſions and Tranſlations it has had in parts beyond ſea, has been ſeveral times reprinted here. It was endeavour'd no needleſs Alterations ſhould be admitted in this Edition, and as little of any as could conſiſt with the deſign of making it plain and uſeful; to ſhun the offence it might give to ſome; and only the Roman and Italic Character alternately made uſe of, where tranſplacing of Words could be avoided.

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* Mr. Locke's Eſſay upon Education.
Dr. Talbot's Chriſtian School-maſter.
Dr. Ob. Walker of Education.
Mr. Monro's Eſſay on Education.
-----His juſt Meaſures of the pious Inſtitution of Youth, &c.

London,
July 12, 1727.

J. H.

The Author's PREFACE *to the* Reader.

I*Nſtruction is the means to expel Rudeneſs*, with which young wits ought to be well furniſhed in Schools: But ſo, as that the teaching be, 1. *True*, 2. *Full*, 3. *Clear*, and 4. *Solid*.

1. It will be *true*, if nothing be taught but ſuch as is beneficial to one's life; leſt there be a cauſe of complaining afterwards. We know not neceſſary things, becauſe we have not learned things neceſſary.

2. It will be *full*, if the mind be poliſhed for wiſdom, the tongue for eloquence, and the hands for a neat way of living. This will be that *grace* of one's life, *to be wiſe, to act, to ſpeak.*

3. 4. It will be *clear*, and by that, firm and *ſolid*, if whatever is taught and learned, be not obſcure, or confuſed, but apparent, diſtinct, and articulate, as the fingers on the hands.

The ground of this buſineſs is, that *ſenſual objects may be rightly preſented to the ſenſes*, for fear they may not be received. I ſay, and ſay it again aloud, that this laſt is the foundation of all the reſt: becauſe *we can neither act nor ſpeak wiſely, unleſs we firſt rightly underſtand all the things which are to be done, and whereof we are to ſpeak. Now there is nothing in the underſtanding, which was not before in the ſenſe. And therefore to exerciſe the ſenſes well about the right perceiving the differences of things, will be to lay the grounds for all wiſdom, and all wiſe diſcourſe, and all diſcreet actions in one's courſe of life.* Which, becauſe it is commonly neglected in ſchools, and the things which are to be learned are offered to ſcholars, without being underſtood or being rightly preſented to the ſenſes, it cometh to paſs, that the work of teaching and learning goeth heavily onward, and affordeth little benefit.

See here then a new help for ſchools, *A Picture and Nomenclature of all the chief things in the world, and of men's actions in their way of living:* Which, that you,

good Maſters, may not be loth to run over with your ſcholars, I will tell you, in ſhort, what good you may expect from it.

It is *a little Book*, as you ſee, of no great bulk, yet a brief of the whole world, and a whole language: *full of Pictures, Nomenclatures, and Deſcriptions of things.*

I. *The Pictures* are the repreſentations of all viſible things, (to which alſo things inviſible are reduced after their faſhion) of the whole world. And that in that very order of things, in which they are deſcribed in the *Janua Latinæ Linguæ*; and with that fulneſs, that nothing very neceſſary, or of great concernment, is omitted.

II. *The Nomenclatures* are the Inſcriptions, or Titles, ſet every one over their own Pictures, expreſſing the whole thing by its own general term.

III. *The Deſcriptions* are the explications of the parts of the Picture, ſo expreſſed by their own proper terms, as that ſame figure which is added to every piece of the picture, and the term of it, always ſheweth what things belong one to another.

Which ſuch Book, and in ſuch a dreſs, may (I hope) ſerve,

I. *To entice witty children to it*, that they may not conceit a torment to be in the ſchool, but dainty fare. For it is apparent, that children (even from their infancy almoſt) are delighted with Pictures, and willingly pleaſe their eyes with theſe ſights: And it will be very well worth the pains to have once brought it to paſs, that ſcare-crows may be taken away out of Wiſdom's Gardens.

II. This ſame little Book will ſerve *to ſtir up the Attention, which is to be faſtened upon things, and ever to be ſharpened more and more*: which is alſo a great matter; for the Senſes (being the main guides of childhood, becauſe therein the mind doth not as yet raiſe up itſelf to an abſtracted contemplation of things) ever-

more

more ſeek their own objects, and if they be away, they grow dull, and wry themſelves hither and thither out of a wearineſs of themſelves: but when their objects are preſent, they grow merry, wax lively, and willingly ſuffer themſelves to be faſtened upon them, till the thing be ſufficiently diſcerned. This Book then will do a good piece of ſervice in taking (eſpecially flickering) wits, and preparing them for deeper ſtudies.

III. Whence a third good will follow; that *children being won hereunto, and drawn over with this way of heeding, may be furniſhed with the knowledge of the prime things that are in the world, by ſport and merry paſtime.* In a word, this Book will ſerve for the more pleaſing uſing of *the Veſtibulum and Janua Linguarum*, for which end it was even at the firſt chiefly intended. Yet if it like any, that it be bound up in their native tongues alſo, it promiſeth three other good things of itſelf.

I. Firſt, *it will afford a device for learning to read more eaſily than hitherto*, eſpecially having a *ſymbolical alphabet* ſet before it, to wit, the characters of the ſeveral letters, with the image of that creature, whoſe voice that letter goeth about to imitate, pictured by it. For the young *A b c* ſcholar will eaſily remember the force of every character by the very looking upon the creature, till the imagination being ſtrengthened by uſe, can readily afford all things; and then having looked over *a table of the chief ſyllables* alſo (which yet was not thought neceſſary to be added to this Book) he may proceed to the viewing of the Pictures, and the inſcriptions ſet over them. Where again the very looking upon the thing pictured, ſuggeſting the name of the thing, will tell him how the title of the picture is to be read. And thus the whole Book being gone over by the bare titles of the pictures, reading cannot but be learned; and indeed too, which thing is to be

noted, *without uſing any ordinary tedious ſpelling, that moſt troubleſome torture of wits*, which may wholly be avoid d by this method, For the often reading over the Book, by thoſe larger deſcriptions of things, and which are ſet after the Pictures, will be able perfectly to beget a habit of reading.

II. The ſame Book *being uſed in Engliſh, in Engliſh Schools, will ſerve for the perfect learning of the whole Engliſh tongue, and that from the bottom*; becauſe by the aforeſaid Deſcriptions of things, the words and phraſes of the whole language are found ſet orderly in their own places. And a ſhort Engliſh Grammar might be added at the end, clearly reſolving the ſpeech already underſtood into its parts; ſhewing the declining of the ſeveral words, and reducing thoſe that are joined together under certain rules.

III. Thence a new benefit cometh, that *that very Engliſh Tranſlation may ſerve for the more ready and pleaſant learning of the Latin tongue*: as one may ſee in this Edition, the whole book being ſo tranſlated, that every where one word anſwereth to the word overagainſt it, and the book is in all things the ſame, only in two idioms, as a man clad in a double garment. And there might be alſo ſome obſervations and advertiſements added in the end, touching thoſe things only, wherein the uſe of the Latin tongue differeth from the Engliſh. For, where there is no difference, there needeth no advertiſement to be given. But, becauſe the firſt *taſks of learners ought to be little and ſingle*, we have filled this firſt book of training one up to ſee a thing of himſelf, with nothing but rudiments, that is, with the chief of things and words, or with the grounds of the whole world, and the whole language, and of all our underſtanding about things. If a more perfect deſcription of things, and a fuller knowledge of a language, and a clearer light of the underſtanding be ſought after (as they ought to be) they are to

be

be found ſomewhere elſe whither there will now be an eaſy paſſage by this our *little Encyclopædia* of things ſubject to the ſenſes. Something remaineth to be ſaid touching the more chearful uſe of this Book.

I. Let it be given to children into their hands to delight themſelves withal as they pleaſe, with the ſight of the pictures, and making them as familiar to themſelves as may be, and that even at home, before they be put to ſchool.

II. Then let them be examined ever and anon (eſpecially now in the ſchool) what this thing or that thing is, and is called, ſo that they may ſee nothing which they know not how to name, and that they can name nothing which they cannot ſhew.

III. And let the things named them be ſhewed, not only in the Picture, but alſo in themſelves; for example, the parts of the body, clothes, books, the houſe, utenſils, &c.

IV. Let them be ſuffered alſo to imitate the Pictures by hand, if they will, nay rather, let them be encouraged, that they may be willing: firſt, thus to quicken the attention alſo towards the things; and to obſerve the proportion of the parts one towards another; and laſtly, to practiſe the nimbleneſs of the hand, which is good for many things.

V. If any thing here mentioned, cannot be preſented to the eye, it will be to no purpoſe at all to offer them by themſelves to the ſcholars; as colours, reliſhes, &c. which cannot here be pictured out with ink. For which reaſon it were to be wiſhed, that things rare and not eaſy to be met withal at home, might be kept ready in every great ſchool, that they may be ſhewed alſo, as often as any words are to be made of them, to the ſcholars.

Thus at laſt this School would indeed become a ſchool of things obvious to the Senſes, and an entrance to the School Intellectual. But enough: Let us come to the thing itſelf.

The

The Tranſlator, to all judicious and induſtrious School-Maſters.

Gentlemen,

THere are few of you (I think) but have ſeen, and with great willingneſs made uſe of, (or at leaſt peruſed) many of the *Books* of this well-deſerving Author Mr. *John Comenius*, which, for their profitableneſs to the ſpeedy attainment of a language, have been tranſlated in ſeveral Countries, out of Latin into their own native tongues.

Now the general verdict (after trial made) that hath paſſed, touching thoſe formerly extant, is this, that *they are indeed of ſingular uſe, and very advantageous to thoſe of more diſcretion, (eſpecially to ſuch as have already got a ſmattering in Latin) to help their memories to retain what they have ſcatteringly gotten here and there, and to furniſh them with many words, which (perhaps) they had not formerly read, or ſo well obſerved; but to young children* (whom we have chiefly to inſtruct) as thoſe that are ignorant altogether of moſt things and words, *they prove rather a meer toil and burthen, than a delight and furtherance.*

For *to pack up many words in memory, of things not conceived in the mind, is to fill the head with empty imaginations, and to make the learner more to admire the multitude and variety* (and thereby to become diſcouraged) *than to care to treaſure them up,* in hopes to gain more knowledge of what they mean.

He hath therefore in ſome of his latter works ſeemed to move retrogade, and ſtriven to come nearer the reach of tender wits: and in this preſent Book, he hath (according to my judgment) deſcended to the very bottom of what is to be taught, and proceeded (as nature itſelf doth) in an orderly way; firſt to exerciſe the ſenſes well, by repreſenting their objects to them, and then to faſten upon the intellect by impreſſing the firſt notions of things upon it, and linking them on to another by a rational diſcourſe. Whereas, indeed, we, generally miſſing this way, do teach children as we do parrots, to ſpeak they know not what, nay, which is worſe, we, *taking the way of teaching little ones by Grammar only at the firſt, do puzzle their imaginations with abſtractive terms and ſecondary intentions, which till*

they

they be ſomewhat acquainted with things, and the words belonging to them, in the language which they learn, they cannot apprehend what they mean. And this I gueſs to be the reaſon why many greater perſons do reſolve ſometimes not to put a child to ſchool till he be at leaſt eleven or twelve years of age, preſuming that he having then taken notice of moſt things, will ſooner get the knowledge of the words which are applied to them in any language. But the groſs miſdemeanour of ſuch children, for the moſt part, have taught many parents to be haſty enough to ſend their own to ſchool; if not that they may learn, yet (at leaſt) that they might be kept out of harm's way; and yet if they do not profit for the time they have been at ſchool, (no reſpect at all being had of their years) the Maſter ſhall be ſure enough to bear the blame.

So that a School-maſter had need to bend his wits to come within the compaſs of a child's capacity of ſix or ſeven years of age (ſeeing we have now ſuch commonly brought to our Grammar-ſchools to learn the Latin Tongue) and to make that they may learn with as much delight and willingneſs, as himſelf would teach with dexterity and eaſe. And at preſent I know no better help to forward his young ſcholars than this little Book, which was for this purpoſe contrived by the Author in the German and Latin Tongues.

What profitable uſe may be had thereof, reſpecting chiefly that his own country and language, he himſelf hath told you in his preface; but what uſe we may here make of it in our Grammar-ſchools, as it is now tranſlated into Engliſh, I ſhall partly declare, leaving all other men (according to my wont) to their own diſcretion and liberty, to uſe it or refuſe it, as they pleaſe. So ſoon then as a child can read Engliſh perfectly, and is brought us to ſchool to learn Latin, I would have him, together with his Accidence, to be provided of this Book, in which he may at leaſt once a day (beſides his Accidence) be thus exerciſed.

I. *Let* him *look over the pictures with their general titles* or *inſcriptions*, till he be able to turn readily to any one of them, and to tell its name either in Engliſh or Latin. By this means he ſhall have the method of the Book in his head; and be eaſily furniſhed with the knowledge of moſt things; and inſtructed how to call them, when at any time he meeteth with them elſewhere, in their real forms.

II. Let

II. *Let him read the deſcription at large:* Firſt in Engliſh, and afterwards in Latin, till he can readily read, and diſtinctly pronounce the words in both Languages, ever minding how they are ſpelled. And withal, let him take notice of the figures inſerted, and to what part of the picture they direct by their like, till he be well able to find out every particular thing of himſelf, and to name it on a ſudden, either in Engliſh or Latin. Thus he ſhall not only gain the moſt primitive words, but be underſtandingly grounded in *Orthography*, which is a thing *too generally neglected* by us; partly becauſe our Engliſh Schools think that children ſhould learn it at the Latin, and our Latin Schools ſuppoſe they have already learn'd it at the Engliſh; partly, becauſe our common Grammar is too much defective in this part, and ſcholars ſo little exerciſed therein, that they paſs from ſchools to the Univerſities, and return from thence (ſome of them) more unable to write true Engliſh, than either Latin or Greek. Not to ſpeak of our ordinary Tradeſmen, many of whom write ſuch falſe Engliſh, that none but themſelves can interpret what they ſcribble in their bills and ſhop-bocks.

III. Then let him *get the Titles and Deſcriptions by heart*, which he will more eaſily do, by reaſon of theſe impreſſions which the viewing of the pictures hath already made in his memory. And now let him alſo *learn*, 1. *To conſtrue*, or give the words one by one, as they anſwer one another in Latin and Engliſh. 2. *To parſe*, according to the rules, (which I preſume by this time) he hath learn'd in the firſt part of his Accidence; where I would have him *tell what part of Speech any word is, and then what accidents belong to it*; but eſpecially to *decline the nouns and conjugate the verbs* according to the Examples in his Rudiments; and this doing will enable him to know the end and uſe of his Accidence. *As* for *the Rules of Genders of Nouns, and the Præterperfect-tenſes and Supines of Verbs, and thoſe of Concordance and Conſtruction in the* latter part of the Accidence, *I would not have a child much troubled with them, till* by the help of this Book *he can perfectly practiſe* ſo much of *Etymology*, as concerns the firſt part of his Accidence only. For that, and this book together, being thoroughly learn'd by at leaſt thrice going them over, will much prepare chil-

dren to go chearfully forward in their Grammar and School Authors, eſpecially if, whilſt they are employed herein, they be taught alſo to write a fair and legible hand.

There is one thing to be given notice of, which I wiſh could have been remedied in this Tranſlation; that the Book being writ in High-Dutch, doth expreſs many things in reference to that Country and Speech, which cannot, without alteration of ſome Pictures as well as words, be expreſſed in ours: for the *Symbolical Alphabet* is fitted for German Children rather than for ours. And whereas the words of that Language go orderly one for one with the Latin, our Engliſh propriety of Speech will not admit the like. Therefore it will behove thoſe Maſters that intend to make uſe of this Book, to conſtrue it *verbatim* to their young Scholars, who will quickly learn to do it of themſelves, after they be once acquainted with the firſt words of Nouns, and Verbs, and their manner of variation.

Such a work as this, I obſerve to have been formerly much *deſired* by ſome experienced Teachers, and I myſelf had ſome years ſince (whilſt my own Child lived) begun the like, having found it moſt agreeable to the beſt-witted *Children*, who are *moſt taken up with Pictures from their Infancy, becauſe by them the knowledge of things which they ſeem to repreſent* (and whereof Children are as yet ignorant) *are moſt eaſily conveyed to their Underſtanding*. But for as much as the work is now done (though in ſome things not ſo compleatly as it were to be wiſhed) I rejoice in the uſe of it, and deſiſt in my own undertakings for the preſent. And becauſe *any good thing is the better, being the more communicated*; I have herein imitated a Child who is forward to impart to others what himſelf has well liked. You then that have the care of little Children, do not much trouble their thoughts and clog their memories with bare Grammar Rudiments, which to them are harſh in getting, and fluid in retaining; becauſe indeed to them they ſignify nothing, but a mere ſwimming notion of a general term, which they know not what it meaneth, till they comprehend particulars, but by this or the like ſubſidiary, inform them, firſt with ſome knowledge of things and words wherewith to expreſs them, and then their Rules of ſpeaking will be better underſtood and more firmly kept in mind. Elſe how ſhould a Child conceive what a Rule meaneth,

when he neither knoweth what the Latin word importeth, nor what manner of thing it is which is ſignified to him in his own native Language, which is given him thereby to underſtand the Rule? For Rules conſiſting of generalities, are delivered (as I may ſay) at a third hand, preſuming firſt the things, and then the words to be already apprehended touching which they are made. I might indeed enlarge upon this Subject, it being *the very Baſis of our Profeſſion, to ſearch into the way of Children's taking hold by little and little of what we teach them*, that ſo we may apply ourſelves to their reach: But I leave the obſervation thereof to your own daily exerciſe, and experience got thereby.

And I pray God, the fountain and giver of all wiſdom, that hath beſtowed upon us this gift of Teaching, ſo to inſpire and direct us by his Grace, that we may train up Children in his Fear, and in the knowledge of his Son Jeſus Chriſt our Lord; and then no doubt our teaching and their learning of other things ſubordinate to theſe, will by the aſſiſtance of his bleſſed Spirit make them able and willing to do him faithful Service both in Church and Commonwealth, as long as they live here, that ſo they may be eternally bleſſed with him hereafter. This, I beſeech you, beg for me and mine, as I ſhall daily do for you and yours, at the throne of God's heavenly grace; and remain while I live

Ready to ſerve you, as I truly love and honour you, and labour willingly in the ſame Profeſſion with you,

From my School in Lothbury,
London, Jan. 25, 1658. CHARLES HOOLE.

N. B. Thoſe Heads or Deſcriptions which concern things beyond the preſent apprehenſion of Children's wits, as, thoſe of Geography, Aſtronomy, or the like, I would have omitted, till the reſt be learned, and a Child be *better able to underſtand them.*

The Judgment of Mr. Hezekiah Woodward, *ſome time an* eminent Schoolmaſter in LONDON, *touching a work of this Nature*; *in his* Gate to Sciences, *chap.* 2.

CErtainly *the uſe of Images or Repreſentations is great*: If we could make our words as legible to Children as Pictures are, their information therefrom would be quickened and ſurer. But ſo we cannot do, though we muſt do what we can. *And if we had Books, wherein are the Pictures of all Creatures, Herbs, Beaſts, Fiſh, Fowls, they would ſtand us in great ſtead.* For *Pictures are the moſt intelligible Books that* [Chi]*ldren can look upon. They come cloſeſt to Nature, nay,* ſaith Scaliger, [*they*] *exceeds her.*

Orbis Senſualium Pictus,

A World of Things Obvious to the Senſes, drawn in Pictures.

Invitation. I. *Invitatio.*



The Maſter and the Boy.

M. *Come, Boy, learn to be wiſe.*

P. *What doth this mean*, to be wiſe?

M. *To underſtand rightly,*

Magiſter & Puer.

M. Veni, Puer, diſce ſapere.

P. Quid hoc eſt, *Sapere?*

M. Intelligere rectè,

to do rightly, and to ſpeak out rightly all that are neceſſary.

P. *Who will teach me this?*

M. *I, by God's help.*

P. *How?*

M. *I will guide thee through all.*

I will ſhew thee all.

I will name thee all.

P. *See, here I am; lead me, in the name of God.*

M. *Before all things, thou oughteſt to learn the plain* ſounds, *of which man's* Speech *conſiſteth; which* living Creatures *know how* to make, *and thy* Tongue *knoweth how to* imitate, *and thy* Hand *can* picture out.

Afterwards we will go into the World, *and we will view all things.*

Here thou haſt a lively and Vocal Alphabet.

agere rectè, et eloqui rectè omnia neceſſaria.

P. Quis docebit me hoc?

M. Ego, cum DEO.

P. Quomodo?

M. Ducam te per omnia.

Oſtendam tibi omnia.

Nominabo tibi omnia.

P. En, adſum; duc me, in nomine DEI.

M. Ante omnia, debes diſcere ſimplices *Sonos*, ex quibus *Sermo* humanus conſtat; quos *Animalia* ſciunt *formare*, & tua *Lingua* ſcit *imitari*, & tua *Manus* poteſt *pingere*.

Poſtea ibimus in *Mundum*, & ſpectabimus omnia.

Hic habes vivum et vocale Alphabetum.

Cornix



Cornix cornicatur, *à à* — A a
The Crow crieth.

Agnus balat, *b è è è* — B b
The Lamb bleateth.

Cicàda ſtridet, *cì cì* — C c
The Graſhopper chirpeth.

Upupa dicit, *du du* — D d
The Whooppoo ſaith.

Infans ejulat, *è è è* — E e
The Infant crieth.

Ventus flat, *fi fi* — F f
The Wind bloweth.

Anſer gingrit, *ga ga* — G g
The Gooſe gagleth.

Os halat, *hà'h, hà'h* — H h
The Mouth breatheth out.

Mus mintrit, *ì ì ì* — I i
The Mouſe chirpeth.

Anas tetrinnit, *kha, kha* — K k
The Duck quacketh.

Lupus ululat, *lu ulu* — L l
The Wolf howleth.

Urſus murmurat, mummum — M m
The Bear grumbleth.

 Felis



Felis clamat, *nau nau* N n
The Cat crieth.



Auriga clamat, *ò ò ò* O o
The Carter crieth.



Pullus pipit, *pi pi* P p
The Chicken pippeth.



Cúculus cuculat, *kuk ku* Q q
The Cuckow ſingeth.



Canis ringitur, *err* R r
The Dog grinneth.



Serpens ſibilat, *ſi* S ſ
The Serpent hiſſeth.



Graculus clamat, *tac tac* T t
The Jay crieth.



Bubo ululat, *ù ù* U u
The Owl hooteth.



Lepus vagit, *va* W w
The Hare ſqueaketh.



Rana coaxat, *coax* X x
The Frog croaketh.

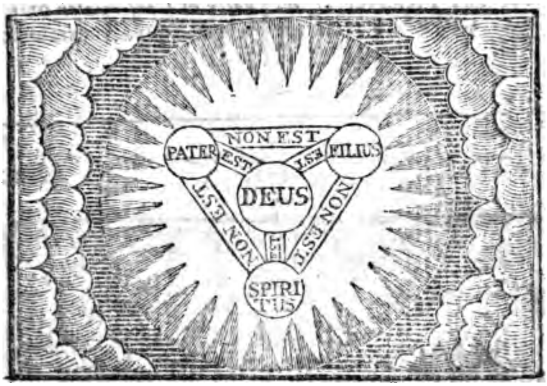


Aſinus rudit, *y y y* Y y
The Aſs brayeth.



Tabanus dicit, *ds ds* Z z
The Breeze or Horſe-fly ſaith.

God



GOD *is of himſelf, from everlaſting to everlaſting.*	*Deus* eſt ex ſeipſo, ab æterno in æternum.
A moſt perfect and a moſt bleſſed Being.	Perfectiſſimum & beatiſſimum *Ens.*
In his Eſſence *Spiritual, and One.*	*Eſſentiâ* Spiritualis, & unus.
In his Perſonality, *Three.*	*Hypoſtaſi* Trinus.
In his Will, *Holy, Juſt, Merciful and True.*	*Voluntate,* Sanctus, Juſtus, Clemens, Verax.
In his Power, *very great.*	*Potentiâ* Maximus.
In his Goodneſs, *very good.*	*Bonitate* Optimus.
In his Wiſdom, *unmeaſurable.*	*Sapientiâ,* immenſus.
A Light *inacceſſible;*	*Lux* inacceſſa;
and yet all in all.	& tamen omnia in omnibus.
Every where, and no where.	Ubique, & nullibi.

The chiefeſt Good, *and the only and inexhauſted Fountain of all good things.*

As the Creator, *ſo the* Governor *and* Preſerver *of all things, which we call the* World.

Summum *Bonum*, et ſolus et inexhauſtus Fons omnium Bonorum.

Ut *Creator*, ita *Gubernator* et *Conſervator* omnium rerum, quas vocamus *Mundum*.

The World. III. *Mundus.*



The Heaven, 1.
hath Fire, *and* Stars.
The Clouds, 2.
hang in the Air.
Birds, 3.
fly under the Clouds.
Fiſhes, 4.
ſwim in the Water.
The Earth *hath* Hills, 5.
Woods, 6. Fields, 7.
Beaſts, 8. *and* Men, 9.

Cœlum, 1.
habet *Ignem* & *Stellas*.
Nubes, 2.
pendent in *Aere*.
Aves, 3.
volant ſub nubibus.
Piſces, 4.
natant in *Aqua*.
Terra habet *Montes*, 5.
Sylvas, 6. *Campos*, 7.
Animalia, 8. *Homines*, 9.

Thus

Thus the greateſt Bodies *of the World, the four* Elements, *are full of their own Inhabitants.*

Ita maxima *Corpora* Mundi, quatuor *Elementa,* ſunt plena Habitatoribus ſuis.

The Heaven. IV. *Cœlum*



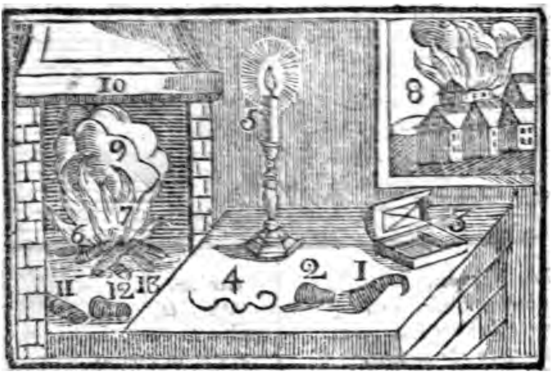
The Heaven, 1. *is wheeled about, and encompaſſeth the* Earth, 2. *ſtanding in the middle.*
The Sun, 3. *wheresoever it is, ſhineth perpetually, howſoever* dark Clouds, 4. *may take it from us; and cauſeth by his* Rays, 5. Light, *and the Light,* Day.
On the other ſide, over againſt it, is Darkneſs, 6. *and thence* Night.

Cœlum, 1. rotatur, & ambit *Terram,* 2. ſtantem in medio.
Sol. 3. ubi ubi eſt, fulget perpetuo, ut ut *denſa Nubila,* 4. eripiant eum a nobis; facitque ſuis *Radiis,* 5. *Lucem,* Lux *Diem.*
Ex oppoſito, ſunt *Tenebræ,* 6. inde *Nox.*

By Night
shineth the Moon, 7.
and the Stars, 8.
glister, and twinkle.
In the Evening, 9.
is Twilight:
In the Morning, 10.
the breaking, and
dawning of the Day.

Noctu
ſplendet *Luna*, 7.
& *Stellæ*, 8.
micant, ſcintillant.
Veſperi, 9.
est Crepuſculum:
Mane, 10. *Aurora*,
& *Diluculum*.

Fire. V. *Ignis*.



The Fire *gloweth*,
burneth, and conſumeth to aſhes.
A Spark *of it ſtruck out of*
a Flint, (*or* Fireſtone) 2.
by means of a Steel, 1.
and taken by Tinder *in*
a Tinder-box, 3.
lighteth a Match, 4.
and after that a Candle, 5.

Ignis ardet,
urit, cremat.
Scintilla ejus eliſa
e *Silice*, (Pyrite) 2.
Ope *Chalybis*, 1.
et excepta a *Fomite*
in *Suſcitabulo*, 3.
accendit *Sulphuratum*, 4.
et inde *Candelam*, 5.

vel

or Stick, 6.
and cauſeth a Flame, 7.
or Blaze, 8.
which catcheth hold of the Houſes.
Smoak, 9.
aſcendeth therefrom,
which, ſticking to the
Chimney, 10.
turneth into Soot.
Of a Firebrand,
(or burning ſtick)
is made a Brand, 11.
(or quenched ſtick.)
Of a hot Coal
(red-hot piece
of a Firebrand)
is made a Coal, 12.
(or a dead Cinder.)
That which remaineth,
is at laſt Aſhes, 13.
and Embers *(or hot* Aſhes.)

vel *Lignum*, 6.
et excitat *Flammam*, 7.
vel *Incendium*, 8.
quod corripit
Ædificia.
Fumus, 9.
aſcendit inde,
qui, adhærens
Camino, 10.
abit in *Fuliginem*.
Ex *Torre*,
(ligno ardente,)
fit *Titio*, 11.
(lignum extinctum)
Ex *Pruna*,
(candente particulâ
Torris)
fit *Carbo*, 12.
(Particula mortua.)
Quod remanet,
tandem eſt *Cinis*, 13.
& *Favilla* (ardens *Cinis*.)

The Air. VI. *Aër.*



A cool Air, 1.	*Aura,* 1.
breatheth gently.	ſpirat leniter.
The Wind, 2.	*Ventus,* 2.
bloweth ſtrongly.	flat validè.
A Storm, 3.	*Procella,* 3.
throweth down Trees.	ſternit Arbores.
A Whirl-wind, 4.	*Turbo,* 4.
turneth it ſelf in a round compaſs.	agit ſe in gyrum.
A Wind under Ground, 5.	Ventus *ſubterraneus,* 5.
cauſeth an Earthquake.	excitat *Terræ motum.*
An Earthquake *cauſeth* Gapings of the Earth, *(and* Falls of Houſes.) 6.	*Terræ-motus* facit *Labes* (& *ruinas.*) 6.

The

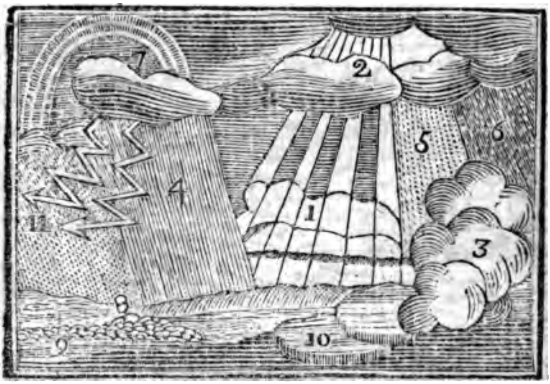
The Water. VII. *Aqua.*



The Water *ſpringeth*	*Aqua* ſcatet
out of a Fountain, 1.	è *Fonte*, 1.
floweth downwards	defluit
in a Brook, 2.	in *Torrente*, 2.
runneth in a Beck, 3.	manat in *Rivo*, 3.
ſtandeth in a Pond, 4.	ſtat in *Stagno*, 4.
glideth in a Stream, 5.	fluit in *Flumine*, 5.
is whirled about	gyratur
in a Whirl-pit, 6.	in *Vortice*, 6.
and cauſeth Fens, 7.	& facit *Paludes*, 7.
The River hath Banks, 8.	Flumen habet *Ripas*, 8.
The Sea *maketh* Shores, 9.	*Mare* facit *Littora*, 9.
Bays, 10. Capes, 11.	*Sinus*, 10. *Promomoria*, 11.
Iſlands, 12. Almoſt Iſlands 13.	*Inſulas*, 12. *Peninſulas*, 13.
Necks of Land, 14.	*Iſthmos*, 14.
Straights, 15.	*Freta*, 15.
and hath in it Rocks, 16.	& habet *Scopulos*, 16.

The

The Clouds. VII. *Nubes.*



A Vapour, 1. *aſcendeth from the* Water.
From it a Cloud, 2.
is made, and a white Miſt, 3.
near the Earth.
Rain, 4.
and a ſmall Shower *diſtilleth*
out of a Cloud,
drop by drop.
Which being frozen, is Hail, 5.
half-frozen is Snow, 6.
being warm is Mel-dew.
In a rainy Cloud,
ſet over-againſt the Sun,
the Rainbow, 7. *appeareth.*
A drop *falling into the water, maketh a* Bubble, 8.
many Bubbles *make*
froth, 9.
Frozen Water is called
Ice, 10.
Dew congealed,

Vapor, 1. aſcendit ex *Aquâ.*
Inde *Nubes*, 2.
fit, et *Nebula*, 3.
prope Terram.
Pluvia, 4.
et *Imber*,
ſtillat e *Nube*,
guttatim.
Quæ gelata, *Grando*, 5.
ſemi-gelata, *Nix*, 6.
calefacta, *Rubigo* eſt.
In nube pluvioſâ,
oppoſitâ Soli, *Iris*, 7. apparet.
Gutta incidens in aquam,
facit *Bullam*, 8.
multæ *Bullæ* faciunt
ſpumam, 9.
Aqua congelata
Glacies, 10.
Ros congelatus,

is

is called a white Froſt. | dicitur *Pruina.*
Thunder *is made of a brimſtone-like* vapour, *which breaking out of a Cloud, with* Lightning, 11. *thundereth and ſtriketh with lightning.* | *Tonitru* fit ex *Vapore* ſulphureo, quod erumpens è Nube cum *Fulgure*, 11. tonat & fulminat.

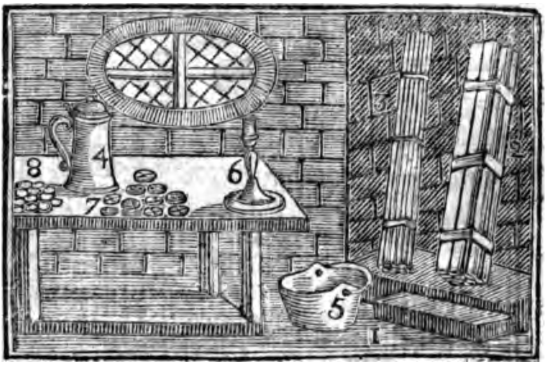
The Deluge. IX. *Diluvium.*



A general Deluge *overflows the whole earth*; | *Diluvium* univerſale totam terram inundat;
The heads of Springs, 1. *are opened*; | *Fontium* ora, 1. relaxantur;
The Rain *comes down from Heaven*; | *Pluvia* de Cœlo deſcendit;
The higheſt Mountains *are covered with Water*; | Altiſſimi *Montes* Aquis teguntur;
The Earth *itſelf*, and *all kinds of* Living Creatures *are deſtroyed.* | *Terra* ipſa, *et* omne genus *Animalium* corrumpitur.
Noah *eſcapes in an* Ark, 2. *or Ship with a roof.* | *Noah* ſalvus evadit in *Arcâ*, 2. ſeu Nave faſtigiatâ.

Every-

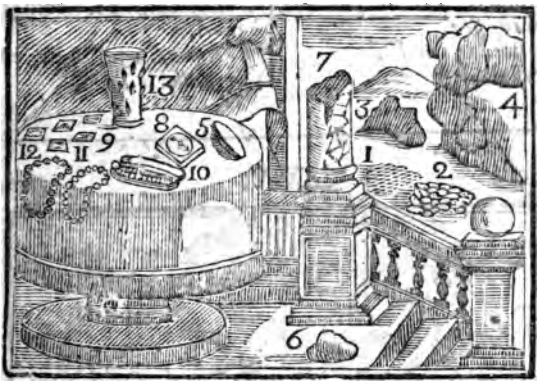
Metals. XII. *Metalla.*



Lead, 1.
is ſoft and heavy.
Iron, 2. *is hard,*
and Steel, 3. *harder.*
They make Tankards
(or Cans) 4. *of* Tin.
Kettles, 5. *of* Copper,
Candleſticks, 6. *of* Latin,
Dollers, 7 *of* Silver,
Ducats *and* Crown pieces, 8.
of Gold.
Quick ſilver *is always liquid, and eateth through* Metals

Plumbum, 1.
eſt molle et grave.
Ferrum, 2. eſt durum,
& *Calybs,* 3. durior.
Faciunt *Cantharos*
e *Stanno,* 4.
Ahena, 5. e *Cupro,*
Candelabra, 6. ex *Orichalco,*
Thaleros, 7. ex *Argento,*
Scutatos, 8. et *Coronatos*
ex *Auro.*
Argentum vivum ſemper
liquet, & corrodit *Metalla.*

Stones. XIII. *Lapides.*



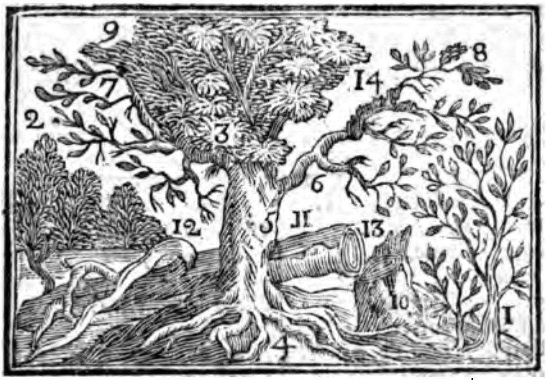
Sand, 1. *and* Gravel, 2.	*Arena*, 1. & *Sabulum*, 2.
is Stone *broken into bits.*	eſt *Lapis* comminutus.
A great Stone, 3.	*Saxum*, 3.
is a piece of	eſt pars
a Rock *(or Crag)* 4.	*Petræ* (Cautis) 4.
A Whetſtone, 5.	*Cos*, 5.
a Flint, 6. *a* Marble, 7. *&c.*	*Silex*, 6. *Marmor*, 7. *&c.*
are ordinary Stones.	ſunt obſcuri Lapides.
A Load-ſtone, 8.	*Magnes*, 8.
draweth Iron to it.	adtrahit ferrum.
Jewels, 9.	*Gemmæ*, 9.
are clear Stones, as	ſunt pellucidi Lapilli, ut
The Diamond *white*,	*Adamas* candidus,
The Ruby *red*,	*Rubinus* rubeus,
The Sapphire *blue*,	*Sapphirus* cæruleus,
The Emerald *green*,	*Smaragdus* viridis,
The Jacinth *yellow*, &c.	*Hyacinthus* luteus, &c.
And they gliſter	et micant
being cut into corners.	angulati.
Pearls, *and* Unions, 10.	*Margaritæ*, & *Uniones*, 10.
grow in Shell-fiſh.	creſcunt in *Conchis*.

Corals

Corals, 11.
in a Sea-ſhrub.
Amber, 12. *is gathered from the Sea.*
Glaſs, 13. *is like* Chryſtal.

Corallia, 11.
in Marinâ arbuſculâ.
Succinum, 12. colligitur è mari.
Vitrum, 13. ſimile eſt *Chryſtallo.*

Tree. XIV. *Arbor.*



A Plant, 1. *groweth from a* Seed.
A Plant waxeth to a Shoot, 2.
A Shoot, *to a* Tree, 3.
The Root, 4.
beareth up the Tree.
The Body *or* Stem, 5.
riſeth from the Root.
The Stem *divideth it ſelf into* Boughs, 6.
and green Branches, 7.
made of Leaves, 8.

Planta, 1. procreſcit è *Semine.*
Planta abit in *Fruticem,* 2.
Frutex in *Arborem,* 3.
Radix, 4.
ſuſtentat arborem.
Stirps (Stemma) 5.
ſurgit è radice.
Stirps ſe dividit in *Ramos,* 6.
& *Frondes,* 7.
factas è *Foliis,* 8.

The

The Top, 9. *is in the height.* *The* Stock, 10. *is cloſe to the roots.* *A* Log, 11. *is the body* fell'd down, *without Boughs; having* Bark *and* Rind, 12. Pith *and* Heart, 13. Bird-lime, 14. *groweth upon the* boughs *which alſo ſweat* Gum, Roſin, Pitch, &c.

Cacumen, 9, eſt in ſummo. *Truncus*, 10. adhæret radicibus. *Caudex*, 11. eſt Stipes *dejectus*, ſine ramis; habens *Corticem*, & *Librum*, 12. *Pulpam* & *Medullam*, 13. *Viſcum*, 14. adnaſcitur *ramis*, qui etiam ſudant *Gummi*, *Reſinam*, *Picem*, &c.

Fruits of Trees. XV. *Fructus Arborum.*



Fruits that have no ſhells *are pull'd from fruit bearing trees.* *The* Apple, 1. *is round.*

Poma decerpuntur a fructiferis arboribus. *Malum*, 1. eſt rotundum.

The

The Pear, 2. *and* Fig, 3. *are ſomething long.*	*Pyrum*, 2. & *Ficus*, 3. ſunt oblonga.
The Cherry, 4. *hangeth by a long* Stalk.	*Ceraſum*, 4. pendet longo *Pediolo*.
The Plumb, 5. *and* Peach, 6. *by a ſhorter.*	*Prunum*, 5. & *Perſicum*, 6. breviori.
The Mulberry, 7. *by a very ſhort one.*	*Morum*, 7. breviſſimo.
The Wall-nut, 8. *the* Haſel-nut, 9. *and* Cheſt-nut, 10. *are wrapt in a* Huſk *and a* Shell.	*Nux Juglans*, 8. *Avellana*, 9. & *Caſtanea*, 10. involuta ſunt *Cortici* & *Putamini*.
Barren Trees are, 11. *The* Fir, *the* Alder, *the* Birch, *the* Cypreſs, *the* Beech, *the* Aſh, *the* Sallow, *the* Linden-tree, *&c. but moſt of them affording ſhade.*	Steriles arbores ſunt, 11. *Abies*, *Alnus*, *Betula*, *Cupreſſus*, *Fagus*, *Fraxinus*, *Salix*, *Tilia*, *&c.* ſed plerique umbiferæ.
But the Juniper, 12. *and* Bay-tree, 13. *yield* Berries.	At *Juniperus*, 12. & *Laurus*, 13. ferunt *Baccas*.
The Pine, 14. Pine-apples.	*Pinus*, 14. *Strobilos*.
The Oak, 15. Acorns *and* Galls.	*Quercus*, 15. *Glandes* & *Gallas*.

Flowe

Flowers. XVI. *Flores.*



Amongſt the Flowers the moſt noted,	Inter flores notiſſimi,
In the beginning of the Spring are the	Primo vere,
Violet, 1. *the* Crow-toes, 2. *the* Daffodil, 3.	*Viola*, 1. *Hyacinthus*, 2. *Narciſſus*, 3.
Then the Lilies, *white and yellow*, 4. *and blue*, 5.	Tum *Lilia*, alba & lutea, 4. & cœrulea, 5.
and the Roſe, 6.	tandem *Roſa*, 6.
and Clove-gilliflowers, 7. *&c.*	& *Caryophillum*, 7. &c.
Of theſe Garlands, 8. *and* Noſegays, 9. *are tied round with Twigs.*	Ex his *Serta*, 8. & *Serviæ*, 9. vientur.
There are added alſo ſweet Herbs, 10.	Adduntur etiam *Herbæ odoratæ*, 10.
as Marjoram,	ut *Amaracus*,
Flower-gentle, Rue,	*Amaranthus*, *Ruta*,
Lavender,	*Lavendula*,
Roſemary,	*Roſmarinus*, (Libanotis)

Hyſſop,

Hyſſop, Spike,
Baſil, Sage,
Mints, *&c.*
Amongſt Field flowers, 11.
the moſt noted are
the May-lily,
Germander, *the* Blue-Bottle,
Chamomel, *&c.*
And amongſt Herbs,
Treſoil,
Wormwood, Sorrel,
the Nettle, *&c.*
The Tulip, 12.
is the grace of Flowers,
but affordeth no ſmell.

Hyſſopus, Nard,
Ocymum, Salvia,
Menta, &c.
Inter Campeſtres
Flores, 11. notiſſimi ſunt
Lilium Convallium,
Chamædrys, Cyanus,
Chamæmelum, &c.
Et Herbæ,
Cytiſus (Trifolium)
Abſinthium, Acetoſa,
Urtica, &c.
Tulipa, 12.
eſt decus Florum,
ſed expers odoris.

Pot-Herbs. XVII. *Olera.*



Pot-Herbs
grow in Gardens;
as Lettice, 1.
Colewort, 2.
Onions, 3.

Olera
naſcuntur in hortis,
ut *Lactuca,* 1.
Braſſica, 2.
Cepa, 3.

Gar-

Garlick, 4. Gourd, 5.
The Parſnep, 6.
The Turnep, 7.
The Radiſh, 8.
Horſe Radiſh, 9.
Parſly, 10.
Cucumbers, 11.
and Pompions, 12.

Allium, 4. *Cucurbita*, 5.
Siſer, 6.
Rapa, 7.
Raphanus minor, 8.
Raphanus major, 9.
Petroſelinum, 10.
Cucumeres, 11.
Pepones, 12.

Corn. XVIII. *Fruges.*



Some Corn *grows upon a* ſtraw,
parted by knots,
as Wheat, 1.
Rye, 2. Barley, 3.
in which the Ear *hath* Awnes, *or elſe it is* without Awnes, *and it nouriſheth the* Corn *in the* Huſk.

Some, inſtead of an ear, have a Rizom *(or plume) containing the Corn by bunches, as* Oats, 4. Millet, 5.
Turkey-wheat, 6.

Frumenta quædam creſcunt ſuper *culmum*,
diſtinctum *geniculis*,
ut, *Triticum*, 1.
Siligo, 2. *Hordeum*, 3.
in quibus *Spica* habet *Ariſtas*, aut eſt *mutica*, fovetque *grana* in *gluma*.

Quædam, pro Spica, habent *Paniculam*, continentem grana faſciatim,
ut, *Avena*, 4. *Milium*, 5.
Frumentum Saracenicum, 6.

Pulſe

Pulſe *have* Cods,
which incloſe the corns
in two Shells,
as, Peaſe. 7.
Beans, 8. Vetches, 9.
and thoſe that are leſs than theſe,
Lentils *and* Urles (*or* Tares.)

Legumina habent *Siliquas*,
quæ includunt grana
valvulis,
ut, *Piſum*, 7.
Fabæ, 8. *Vicia*, 9.
& minores his,
Lentes & *Cicera*.

Shrubs. XIX. *Frutices*.



A Plant being greater,
and harder than an herb,
is called a Shrub :
ſuch as are
In Banks and Ponds,
the Ruſh, 1.
the Bulruſh; 2.
or Cane *without knots,*
bearing Cat's-tails,
and the Reed 3.
which is knotty and hollow
within.
Elſewhere, 4.

Planta major
& durior herba,
dicitur *Frutex* :
ut ſunt
In ripis & ſtagnis,
Juncus, 1.
Scirpus, 2
[Canna] *enodis*,
ferens *Typhos*,
& *Arundo*, 3.
nodoſa et cava
intus.
Alibi, 4.

the

ntia.



us Vegetabilia om-
orat ;
ntas inter ſe rectè *diſ-*
uit ;
In *Claſſes*, *Genera*, et *Spe*
cies, diſtribuit;
Obſervat herbarum *Cha-*
racteres naturales ; florum
formas. *calycem*, 1. *petala*, 2.

C Leaves,

Leaves, Threads,3. Style,4. Seeds, Seed-veſſels, Pods, Berries.

The figure of their Leaves, *their edges, attire, and diſpoſition*;

Roots *ſimple, branched, oblong, fibrous,* 5. *bulbous,*6. *tuberous or knobby,* 7.

He enquires where they grow naturally;

For theſe *ſpring upon mountains,* 8. *ſtones,* 9. *walls,* 10. *banks*;

Thoſe *in fields, paſtures, plains, woods,* 11. *thickets*;

Others *in marſhes, ponds, ditches, ſprings, rivers,* 12. *ſea-marſhes, and the ſea itſelf.*

According to their nature, *they love a* ſoil, *plowed, ſandy, gravelly, loamy, moiſt, dry, ſtoney, open or ſhady.*

He learns their virtues *in medicine, their* uſes *for food, or fodder, or manual arts.*

The taſte, ſmell, *and* colour, *ſhew the virtues.*

Stamina (filamenta) 3. *Stylum* 4. ſemina, *Vaſcula* ſeminalia, ſiliquas, baccas.

Foliorum figuram, marginem, habitum, ordinem;

Radices ſimplices, ramoſas, oblongas, fibratas, 5. bulboſas, 6. tuberoſas, 7.

Quærit ubi ſponte naſcantur;

Hæ in montibus,8 oriuntur, ſaxis. 9. muris, 10. aggeribus;

Illæ in agris, paſcuis,campis, ſylvis, 11, dumetis;

Aliæ in paludibus, ſtagnis, foſſis, fontibus, fluviis, 12. locis maritimis, et mari ipſo.

Pro diverſitate *naturæ*, *ſolum* amant reſtibile,arenoſum, glareoſum,pingue,humidum, ſiccum, petroſum, apricum, opacum.

Vires exquirit ad medicinam, *uſus* ad victum, pabulum, artes manuales.

Sapor, odor, color, vires indicant.

XXI.

Living-Creatures: and firſt, Birds.



Animalia: & primum, Aves.

A living Creature *liveth,*	*Animal* vivit,
perceiveth, moveth itſelf;	ſentit, movet ſe;
is born, dieth,	naſcitur, moritur,
is nouriſhed,	nutritur,
and groweth; ſtandeth,	& creſcit; ſtat,
or ſitteth, or lieth,	aut ſedet, aut cubat,
or goeth.	aut graditur.
A Bird,	*Avis*, (hic *Halcyon*, 1.
(*here the* King's Fiſher, 1. *making her Neſt in the Sea*)	in Mari nidulans)
is cover'd with Feathers, 2.	tegitur *Plumis*, 2.
flyeth with Wings, 3.	volat *Pennis*, 3.
hath two Pinions, 4.	habet duas *Alas*, 4.
as many Feet, 5.	totidem *Pedes*, 5.
a Tail, 6.	*Caudam*, 6.
and a Bill, 7.	& *Roſtrum*, 7.
The She, 8. *layeth* Eggs, 10.	*Fœmella*, 8. ponit *Ova*, 10.
in a Neſt, 9.	in *Nido*, 9.

and ſitting upon them,
hatcheth young ones, 11.
An Egg *is covered*
with a ſhell, 12.
under which is
the White, 13.
in this the Yolk, 14.

et incubans iis,
excludit *Pullos*, 11.
Ovum tegitur
teſta, 12.
ſub qua eſt
Albumen, 13.
in hoc *Vitellus*, 14.

Tame Fowls. XXII. *Aves Dom*



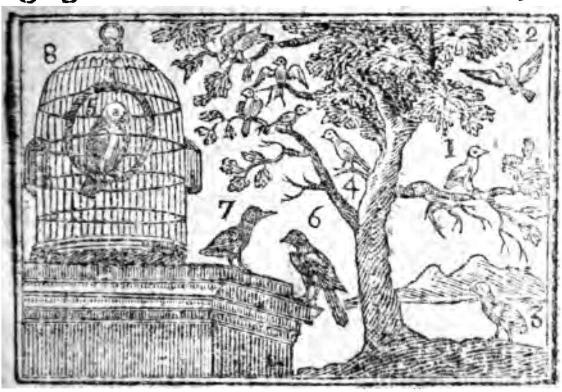
The Cock, 1.
(which croweth in the Morning) hath a Comb, 2.
and Spurs, 3.
being gelded, he is called
a Capon, *and is crammed*
in a Coop, 4.
A Hen, 5.
ſcrapeth the Dunghill,
and picketh up Corns:
as alſo the Pigeons, 6.
(which are brought up in a

Gallus, 1.
(qui cantat mane)
habet *Criſtam*, 2.
& *Calcaria*, 3.
caſtratus dicitur
Capo, & ſaginatur
in *Ornithotrophico*, 4.
Gallina, 5.
ruſpatur *fimetum*,
& colligit grana :
ſicut & *Columbæ*, 6.
(quæ educantur in *C*

Pi

Pigeon-houſe, 7.	*bario*, 7.)
and the Turkey-cock, 8.	& *Gallopavus*, 8.
with his Turkey-hen, 9.	cum ſua *Meleagride*, 9.
The gay Peacock, 10.	Formoſus *Pavo*, 10.
prideth in his Feathers.	ſuperbit pennis.
The Stork, 11.	*Ciconia*, 11.
buildeth her Neſt	nidificat
on the top of the Houſe.	in tecto.
The Swallow, 12.	*Hirundo*, 12.
the Sparrow, 13.	*Paſſer*, 13.
the Mag-pie, 14.	*Pica*, 14.
the Jackdaw, 15.	*Monedula*, 15.
and the Bat, 16.	& *Veſpertilio*, 16.
(*or* Flittermouſe)	(Mus alatus)
uſe to flie about Houſes.	volitant circa Domus.

Singing-Birds. XXIII. *Oſcines.*



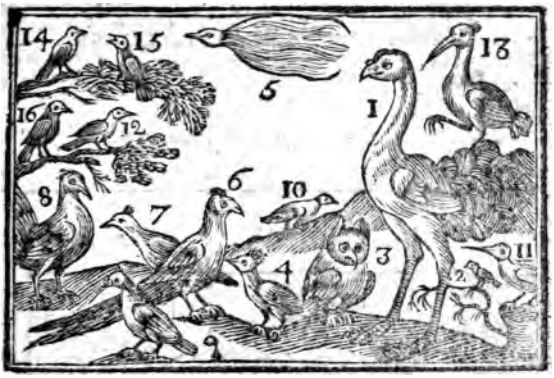
The Nightingale, 1. *ſingeth the ſweeteſt of all.*	*Luſcinia (Philomela)* 1. cantat ſuaviſſime omnium.
The Lark, 2 *ſingeth*	*Alauda*, 2. cantillat

as ſhe flieth in the Air.
The Quail, 3.
ſitting on the ground ;
others on the boughs of trees, 4.
as, the Canary-bird,
the Chaffinch,
the Goldfinch,
the Siſkin,
the Linnet,
the little Titmouſe,
the Wood-wall,
the Robin-red-breaſt,
the Hedge-ſparrow, *&c.*
The party-colour'd Parrot, 5
the Black-bird, 6.
the Stare, 7.
with the Mag-pie,
and the Jay, *learn*
to frame men's words.
A great many are wont
to be ſhut in Cages, 8.

volitans in Aëre ;
Coturnix, 3.
ſedens humi ;
Cæteræ, in ramis arborum, 4.
ut, *Luteola* peregrina,
Fringilla,
Carduelis,
Acanthis,
Linaria,
parvus *Parus*,
Galgulus,
Rubecula,
Curruca, &c.
Diſcolor *Pſittacus*, 5.
Merula, 6.
Sturnus, 7.
cum *Pica*,
& *Monedula*, diſcunt
humanas voces formare.
Pleræque ſolent
includi *Caveis*, 8.

XXIV.

Birds that haunt the Fields and Woods.



Aves Campeſtres & Sylveſtres.

The Oſtrich, 1.	*Struthio*, 1.
is the greateſt Bird.	ales eſt maximus.
The Wren, 2.	*Regulus*, 2. (Trochilus)
is the leaſt.	minimus.
The Owl, 3.	*Noctua*, 3.
the moſt deſpicable.	deſpicatiſſimus.
The Whoopoo, 4.	*Upupa*, 4.
the moſt naſty,	ſordidiſſimus,
for it eateth dung.	veſcitur enim ſtercoribus.
The Bird of Paradiſe, 5.	*Manucodiata*, 5.
is very rare.	rariſſimus,
The Pheaſant, 6.	*Phaſianus*, 6.
the Buſtard, 7.	*Tarda* (Otis) 7.
the deaf wild Peacock, 8.	ſurdus *Tetrao*, 8.
the Moor-hen, 9.	*Attagen*, 9.
the Partridge, 10.	*Perdix*, 10.
the Woodcock, 11.	*Gallinago* (Ruſticola) 11.
and the Thruſh, 12.	& *Turdus*, 12.

are counted Dainties.
Among the reſt,
the beſt are,
the watchful Crane, 13.
the mournful Turtle, 14.
the Cuckow, 15.
the Stock-dove,
the Speight, *the* Jay,
the Crow, *&c.* 16.

habentur in deliciis.
Inter reliquas,
potiſſimæ ſunt,
Grus, 13. pervigil.
Turtur, 14. gemens.
Cuculus, 15.
Palumbes,
Picus, *Garrulus*,
Cornix, &c. 16.

Ravenous Birds. XXV. *Aves Rapaces.*



The Eagle, 1.
the King of Birds,
looketh upon the Sun.
The Vulture, 2.
and the Raven, 3.
feed upon Carrion.

The Kite, 4. *purſueth* Chickens.

Aquila, 1.
Rex Avium,
intuetur Solem.
Vultur, 2.
& *Corvus*, 3.
paſcuntur *morticinis*,
[cadaveribus.]
Milvus, 4. inſectatur pullos gallinaceos.

The Falcon, 5.	*Falco*, 5.
the Hobbie, 6.	*Niſus*, 6.
and the Hawk, 7.	& *Accipiter*, 7.
catch at little Birds.	captant aviculas.
The Gerfalcon, 8. *catcheth*	*Aſtur*, 8. captat
Pigeons, and greater Birds.	columbas, & aves majores.

Water-Fowl. XXVI. *Aves Aquaticæ.*



The white Swan, 1.	*Olor*, 1. candidus,
the Gooſe, 2.	*Anſer*, 2.
and the Duck, 3.	& *Anas*, 3.
ſwim up and down.	natant.
The Cormorant, 4.	*Mergus*, 4.
diveth.	ſe mergit.
Add to theſe the Water-hen,	*Adde his* Fulicam,
and the Pelican, *&c.* 10.	*Pelecanum*, &c. 10.
The Oſprey, 5.	*Haliæetus*, 5.
and the Sea mew, 6.	& *Gavia*, 6.
flying down-wards,	devolantes,

uſe to catch Fiſh; captant Piſces;
but the Heron, 7. ſed *Ardea*, 7.
ſtanding on the Banks. ſtans in Ripis.
The Bittern, 8. *Butio*, 8.
putteth his bill into the water, inſerit roſtrum aquæ,
and belloweth like an ox. & mugit ut bos.
The Water-wagtail, 9. *Motacilla*, 9.
waggeth the tail. motat caudam.

Flying Vermin. XXVII. *Inſecta volantia.*



The Bee, 1. *maketh honey,* *Apis*, 1. facit mel,
which the Drone, 2. *devoureth.* quod *Fucus*, 2. depaſcit.
The Waſp, 3. *Veſpa*, 3.
and the Hornet, 4. & *Crabro*, 4.
moleſt with a ſting; infeſtant aculeo;
and the Gad-Bee & *Oeſtrum*
(or Breeſe) 5. (Aſilus) 5.
eſpecially Cattle; imprimis *Pecus*;
but the Fly, 6. autem *Muſca*, 6.

and the Gnat, 7. *us.*
The Cricket, 8. *ſingeth.*
The Butterfly, 9. *is a winged* Caterpillar.
The Beetle, 10. *covereth her wings with* Caſes.
The Glow-worm, 11. *ſhineth by night.*

& *Culex*, 7. nos.
Gryllus, 8. cantillat.
Papilio, 9. eſt alata *Eruca*.
Scarabæus, 10. tegit alas *Vaginis*.
Cicindela [Lampyris] 11. nitet noctu.

XXVIII.

Four-Footed Beaſts: and firſt, thoſe about the Houſe.



Quadrupeda: & primum Domeſtica.

The Dog, 1. *with the* Whelp, 2. *is keeper of the Houſe.*
The Cat, 3.

Canis, 1. Cum Catello, 2. Cuſtos Domûs.
Felis (Catus) 3.

riddeth the Houſe
of Mice, 4.
which alſo a
Mouſe-trap, 5. *doth.*
The Squirrel, 6.
The Ape, 7.
and the Monkey, 8.
are kept at home
for delight.
The Dormouſe, 9.
and other greater Mice, 10.
as, the Weeſel, the Marten,
and the Ferret,
trouble the Houſe.

purgat domum
à *Muribus,* 4.
quod etiam
Muſcipula, 5. facit.
Sciurus, 6.
Simia, 7.
& *Cercopithecus,* 8.
habentur domi
delectamento.
Glis, 9.
& cæteri Mures majores, 10.
ut *Muſtela, Martes,*
Viverra,
infeſtant domum.

Herd-Cattle. XXIX. *Pecora.*



The Bull, 1. the Cow, 2.
and the Calf, 3.
are covered with hair.
The Ram, the Weather, 4.
the Ewe, 5. *and the* Lamb, 6.
bear wool.

Taurus, 1. *Vacca,* 2.
& *Vitulus,* 3.
teguntur pilis.
Aries, Vervex, 4.
Ovis, 5. cum *Agno,* 6.
geſtant lanam.

The He-goat, the Gelt-goat, 7.	*Hircus, Caper,* 7.
with the She-goat, 8.	cum *Capra*, 8.
and Kid, 9. *have*	& *Hædo*, 9. habent
ſhag-hair, *and* beards.	*Villos* & *aruncos.*
The Hog, the Sow, 10.	*Porcus, Scrofa*, 10.
and the Pigs, 11.	cum *Procellis*, 11.
have briſtles,	habent *Setas*,
but not horns;	at non *Cornua*;
but alſo cloven feet	ſed etiam *Ungulas biſulcas*
as thoſe others (have).	ut illa.

Labouring-Beaſts. XXX. *Jumenta.*



The Aſs, 1.	*Aſinus*, 1.
and the Mule, 2.	& *Mulus*, 2.
carry burthens.	geſtant Onera.
The Horſe, 3.	*Equus*, 3.
(*which a* Mane, 4. *graceth*)	(quem *Juba*, 4. ornat)
carrieth us.	geſtat nos ipſos.
The Camel, 5.	*Camelus*, 5.
carrieth the Merchant	geſtat Mercatorem
with his Ware.	cum mercibus ſuis.

The

The Elephant, 6.
draweth his meat to him with his Trunk, 7.
He hath two Teeth, 8.
ſtanding out, and is able to carry full thirty men.

Elephas, (Barrus) 6.
attrahit pabulum *Proboſcide,* 7.
Habet duos *Dentes,* 8.
prominentes, & poteſt portare etiam triginta viros.

Wild-Cattle. XXIX. *Feræ Pecudes.*



The Buff, 1.
and the Buffal, 2.
are wild Bulls.
The Elke, 3
being bigger than an Horſe (whoſe back is impenetrable) hath knaggy Horns;
as alſo the Hart, 4.
but the Roe, 5.
and the Hind-calf, *almoſt none.*
The Stone-buck, 6.
huge great ones;
The Wild-goat, 7.
hath very little ones, by which ſhe hangeth herſelf on a Rock.

Orus, 1.
& *Bubulus,* 2.
ſunt feri Boves.
Alces, 3.
major Equo (cujus tergus eſt impenetrabile) habet ramoſa cornua;
ut & *Cervus,* 4.
Sed *Caprea,* 5.
cum *Hinnulo,* ferè nulla.
Capricornus, 6.
prægrandia;
Rupicapra, 7.
minuta, quibus ſuſpendit ſe ad rupem.

The

The Unicorn, 8.	*Monoceros*, 8.
hath but one,	habet unum,
but that a precious one.	ſed pretioſum.
The Boar, 9.	*Aper*, 9.
aſſaileth one with his tuſks.	graſſatur dentibus.
The Hare, 10. *is fearful.*	*Lepus*, 10. pavet.
The Cony, 11.	*Cuniculus*, 11.
diggeth the Earth;	perſodit *terram*;
As alſo the Mole, 12.	Ut & *Talpa*, 12.
which maketh hillocks.	quæ facit *grumos*.

Wild Beaſts. XXXII. *Feræ Beſtiæ.*



Wild Beaſts	*Beſtiæ*
have ſharp paws, and	habent acutos ungues, &
teeth, and are fleſh eaters.	dentes, ſuntque carnivoræ.
As the Lion, 1.	Ut *Leo*, 1.
the King of four-footed Beaſts,	Rex quadrupedum,
having a mane;	jubatus;
with the Lioneſs.	cum *Leænâ*.
The ſpotted Panther, 2.	Maculoſus *Pardo* (Panthera) 2.

The Tyger, 3.	*Tygris*, 3.
the cruelleſt of all.	immaniſſima omnium.
The Shaggy Bear, 4.	Villoſus *Urſus*, 4.
The ravenous Wolf, 5.	Rapax *Lupus*, 5.
The quick-ſighted Ounce, 6.	*Lynx*, 6. viſu pollens.
The tailed Fox, 7.	Caudata *Vulpes*, 7.
the craftieſt of all.	aſtutiſſima *omnium*.
The Hedge-hog, 8.	*Erinaceus*, 8.
is prickly.	eſt aculeatus.
The Badger, 9.	*Meles*, 9.
delighteth in holes.	gaudet latebris.

XXXIII.
Serpents and Creeping Things.

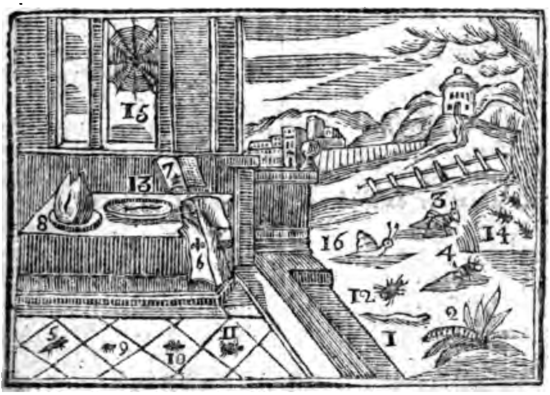


Serpentes & Reptilia.

Snakes *creep*	*Angues* repunt
by winding themſelves;	ſinuando ſe;
The Adder, 1.	*Coluber*, 1.
in the wood;	in Sylvâ;
The Water-ſnake, 2.	*Natrix* (hydra) 2.
in the water;	in Aquâ;
The Viper, 3.	*Vipera*, 3.
amongſt great ſtones:	in ſaxis;

The Aſp, 4. *in the fields.*	*Aſpis*, 4. in campis.
The Boa (*or* Mild ſnake) 5. *in Houſes.*	*Boa*, 5. in Domibus.
The Slow-worm, 6. *is blind.*	*Cæcilia*, 6. eſt cœca:
The Lizard, 7. *and* the Salamander, 8. (*that liveth long in fire*) *have feet.*	*Lacerta*, 7. *Salamandra*, 8 (in igne vivax,) habent pedes.
The Dragon, 9. a winged Serpent, *killeth with his Breath.*	*Draco*, 9. *Serpens alatus*, necat halitu.
The Baſiliſk, 10. *with his Eyes*;	*Baſiliſcus*, 10. Oculis;
And the Scorpion, 11. *with his poiſonous tail.*	*Scorpio*, 11. venenatâ caudâ.

Crawling-Vermin. XXXIV. *Inſecta repentia.*



Worms *gnaw things.* | *Vermes* rodunt res.

The

The Earth-worm, 1.	*Lumbricus*, 1.
the Earth.	Terram.
The Caterpillar, 2.	*Eruca*, 2.
the Plant.	Plantam.
The Graſs-hopper, 3.	*Cicada*, 3.
the Fruits.	Fruges.
The Mite, 4. *the Corn.*	*Curculio*, 4. Frumenta.
The Timber-worm, 5.	*Teredo* (coſſis) 5.
Wood.	Ligna.
The Moth, 6. *a garment.*	*Tinea*, 6. veſtem.
The Book-worm, 7.	*Blatta*, 7.
a Book.	Librum.
Maggots, 8.	*Termites*, 8.
Fleſh and Cheeſe.	Carnem & Caſeum.
Hand-worms, *the Hair.*	*Acari*, Capillum.
The ſkipping Flea, 9.	Saltans *Pulex*, 9.
the Louſe, 10.	*Pediculus*, 10.
and the ſtinking	fœtens *Cimex*, 11.
Wall-louſe, (Bug) 11. *bite us.*	mordent nos.
The Tick, 12.	*Ricinus*, 12.
is a Blood-ſucker.	ſanguiſugus eſt.
The Silk-worm, 13.	*Bombyx*, 13.
maketh ſilk.	facit ſericum.
The Piſmire, 14.	*Formica*, 14.
is painful.	eſt laborioſa.
The Spider, 15.	*Aranea*, 15.
weaveth a Cob-web,	texit Araneum,
nets for flies.	retia muſcis.
The Snail, 16.	*Cochlea*, 16.
carrieth about her Snail-horn.	circumfert Teſtam.

XXXV.

XXXV.

Creatures that live as well by Water as by Land.



Amphibia.

Creatures that live	Viventia
by land and by water, are,	in terra & aquâ, ſunt,
The Crocodile, 1.	*Crocodilus,* 1.
a cruel and preying Beaſt of	immanis & prædatrix beſtia
the River Nilus;	*Nili* fluminis;
The Caſtor *or* Beaver, 2.	*Caſtor* (Fiber) 2.
having Feet like a Gooſe,	habens pedes anſerinos,
and a ſcaly tail to ſwim.	& ſquameam Caudam
	ad natandum.
The Otter, 3.	*Lutra,* 3.
the croaking Frog, 4.	& coaxans *Rana,* 4.
with the Toad.	cum *Bufone.*
The Tortoiſe, 5.	*Teſtudo,* 5.
covered above and beneath	operta & infra
with ſhells,	teſtis,
as with a Target.	ceu ſcuto.

XXXVI.

River Fiſh and Pond Fiſh.



Piſces Fluviatiles & Lacuſtres.

A Fiſh *hath* Fins, 1.	*Piſcis* habet *Pinnas*, 1.
with which it ſwimmeth,	quibus natat;
and Gills, 2.	& *Branchias*, 2.
by which it taketh breath;	quibus reſpirat;
and Prickles	& *Spinas*
inſtead of bones: beſides,	loco oſſium: præterea,
the Male *hath a* Milt,	*Mas Lactes,*
and the Female *a* Roe.	*Fœmina Ova.*
Some have Scales,	Quidam habent *Squamas*,
as the Carp, 3.	ut *Carpio*, 3.
and the Luce *or* Pike, 4.	*Lucius* (Lupus) 4.
Some are ſleek,	Alii ſunt glabri,
as the Eel, 5.	ut, *Anguilla*, 5.
and the Lamprey, 6.	*Muſtela*, 6.
The Sturgeon, 7.	*Accipenſer* (Sturio) 7.
having a ſharp ſnout, groweth	mucronatus, creſcit
beyond the Length of a Man.	ultra longitudinem viri.
The Sheath-fiſh, 8.	*Silurus*, 8.

having

having wide Cheeks,
is bigger than he:
But the greateſt,
is the Huſon, 9.
Minews, 10.
ſwimming by ſhoals,
are the leaſt.
Others of this ſort are,
the Perch, *the* Bley,
the Barbel,
the Eſch, *the* Trout,
the Gudgeon, *and* Tench, 11.
The Crab-fiſh, 12.
is covered with a ſhell, *and*
it hath Claws, and crawleth
forwards and backwards.
The Horſe-leech, 13.
ſucketh blood.

bucculentus,
major illo eſt:
Sed maximus
Antaſeus (Huſo,) 9.
Apuæ, 10.
natantes gregatim,
ſunt minutiſſimi.
Alii hujus generis ſunt,
Perca, Alburnus,
Mullus, (Barbus)
Thymallus, Trutta,
Gobius, Tinca, 11.
Cancer, 12.
tegitur *cruſta*,
habetque *chelas*, & graditur
porro & retrò.
Hirudo, 13.
ſugit ſanguinem.

XXXVII.

Sea-fiſh, and Shell-fiſh. *Marini piſces & Conchæ.*



The Whale, 1. *is the greateſt of the Sea-fiſh,*

Balæna (Cetus) 1. maximus Piſcium marinorum.

The

The Dolphin, 2.	*Delphinus*, 2.
the ſwifteſt.	velociſſimus.
The Scate 3.	*Raia*, 3.
the moſt monſtrous.	monſtroſiſſimus.
Others are the Lamprel, 4.	Alii ſunt *Murænula*, 4.
the Salmon, *or the* Lax, 5.	*Salmo* (Eſox) 5.
There are alſo fiſh that fly, 6.	Dantur etiam volatiles, 6.
Add Herrings, 7.	Adde *Halecs*, 7.
which are brought pickled,	qui ſalſi.
and Plaice, 8. *and* Cods, 9.	& *Paſſeres*, 8. cum *Aſellis*, 9.
which are brought dry;	qui adferuntur arefacti;
and the Sea-monſters,	& monſtra marina,
the Seal, 10.	*Phocam*, 10.
and the Sea-horſe, *&c.*	*Hippopotamum*, &c.
Shell-fiſh, 11. *have* Shells.	*Concha*, 11. habet *teſtas*.
The Oyſter, 12.	*Oſtrea*, 12.
affordeth ſweet meat.	dat *ſapidam carnem*.
The Purple-fiſh, 13.	*Murex*, 13.
purple;	purpuram;
The Naker, Pearls, 14.	*Alia* (Oſtrea) 14. Margaritas.

Man. XXXVIII. *Homo.*



Adam, 1. *the firſt Man*,	*Adamus*, 1. primus Homo,

was made by God after his own Image the ſixth day of the Creation of a Lump of Earth.	formatus eſt à Deo ad Imaginem ſuum ſextâ die Creationis, è Gleba Terræ.
And Eve, 2. *the firſt Woman, was made of the Rib of the Man.*	Et *Eva*, 2. prima Mulier, formata eſt è Coſtâ Viri.
Theſe, being tempted by the Devil *under the ſhape of a* Serpent, 3. *when they had eaten of the fruit of the forbidden* Tree, 4. *were condemned,* 5. *to miſery and death, with all their poſterity, and caſt out of* Paradiſe, 6.	Hi, ſeducti a *Diabolo* ſub ſpecie *Serpentis*, 3. cum comederent de fructu *vetitæ Arboris*, 4. damnati ſunt, 5. ad miſeriam & mortem, cum omni poſteritate ſua, & ejecti e *Paradiſo*, 6.

XXXIX.

The Seven Ages of Man.



Septem Ætates Hominis.

A Man *is firſt an* Infant, 1.	*Homo* eſt primum *Infans*, 1.

then

loy, 2.
Youth, 3.
Young-man, 4.
Man, 5.
hat, an Elderly-man, 6.
at laſt, a decrepid Old
, 7.
alſo in the other Sex,
are, a Girl, 8.
amſel, 9. *A* Maid, 10.
Woman, 11.
Elderly Woman, 12.
a decrepid Old Wo-
an, 13.

deinde *Puer*, 2.
tum *Adoleſcens*, 3.
inde *Juvenis*, 4.
poſteà *Vir*, 5.
dehinc *Senex*, 6.
tandem *Silicernium*, 7.

Sic etiam in altero Sexu,
ſunt, *Pupa*, 8.
Puella, 9. *Virgo*, 10.
Mulier, 11.
Vetula, 12.
Anus decrepita, 13.

XL.

The outward Parts of a Man.



Membra Hominis Externa.

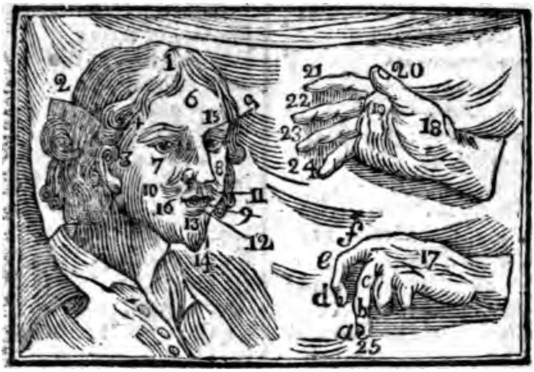
The Head, 1. *is above, the* Feet, 20. *below,*

Caput, 1. eſt ſupra, infra *Pedes*, 20.

The fore part of the Neck	Anterior pars Colli
(which ends at	(quod deſinit
the Arm-holes, 2.)	in *Axillas*, 2.)
is the Throat, 3.	eſt *Jugulum*, 3.
the hinder part, the Crag, 4.	poſterior *Cervix*, 4.
The Breaſt, F *is before*;	*Pectus*, 5. eſt ante,
the back, 6. *behind*;	*Dorſum*, 6. retro;
Women have in it	Fœminis ſunt in illo
two Dugs, 7.	binæ *Mammæ*, 7.
with Nipples.	cum *papillis*.
Under the Breaſt	Sub pectore
is the Belly, 9.	eſt *Venter*, 9.
in the middle of it,	in ejus medio,
the Navel, 10.	*Umbilicus*, 10.
underneath the Groin, 11.	ſubtus *Inguen*, 11.
and the privities.	& *pudenda*.
The Shoulder-blades, 12.	*Scapulæ*, 12.
are behind the back,	ſunt a tergo,
on which the Shoulders *depend*, 13.	â quibus pendent *humeri*, 13.
on theſe the Arms, 14.	ab his *Brachia*, 14.
with the Elbow, 15. *and then*	cum *Cubito*, 15. inde,
on either ſide the Hands,	ad utrumque Latus, *Manus*,
the right, 8. *and the* left, 16.	*Dextera* 8. & *Siniſtra*, 16.
The Loins, 17.	*Lumbi*, 17.
are next the Shoulders,	excipiunt Humeros,
with the Hips, 18.	cum *Coxis*, 18.
and in the Breech,	& *in Podice*, (culo)
the Buttocks, 19.	*Nates*, 19.
Theſe make the Foot;	Abſolvunt Pedem;
the Thigh, 21. *then the* Leg, 23.	*Femur*, 20. tum *Crus*, 23
(the Knee *being betwixt them*, 22.)	(*Genu*, 22. intermedio)
in which is the Calf, 24.	in quo *Sura*, 24.
with the Shin, 25.	cum *Tibiâ*, 25.
then the Ancles, 26.	abhinc *Tali*, 26.
the Heel, 27.	*Calx* (Calcaneum) 27.
and the Sole, 28.	& *Solum*, 28.
in the very end,	in extremo
the great Toe, 29.	*Hallux*, 29.
with four (other) Toes.	cum quatuor *Digitis*.

XLI.

The Head and the Hand. *Caput & Manus.*



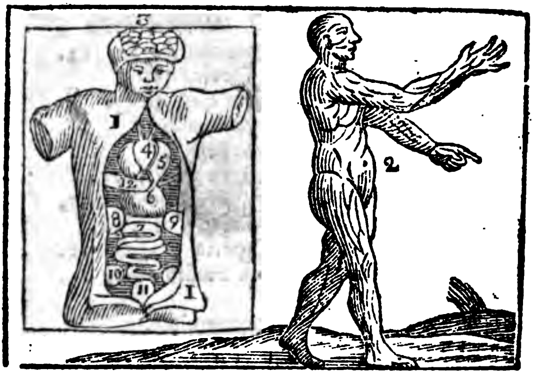
In theHead are	In Capite ſunt
the Hair, 1.	*Capillus*, 1.
(*which is combed*	(qui pectitur
with a Comb, 2.)	*Pectine*, 2.)
two Ears, 3.	*Aures*, 3. binæ,
the Temples, 4.	& *Tempora*, 4.
and the Face, 5.	*Facies*, 5.
In the Face are	In facie ſunt
the Fore-head, 6.	*Frons*, 6.
both the Eyes, 7.	*Oculus*, 7. uterque,
the Noſe, 8.	*Naſus*, 8.
(*with two* Noſtrils)	(cum duabus *Naribus*)
the Mouth, 9.	*Os*, 9.
the Cheeks, 10.	*Genæ* (Malæ) 10.
and the Chin, 13.	& *Mentum*, 13.
The Mouth *is fenced*	Os ſeptum eſt
with a Muſtachio, 11.	*Myſtace*, 11.
and Lips, 12.	& *Labiis*, 12.

a Tongue

a Tongue *and* Palate,
and Teeth, 16.
in the Cheek-bone.
A Man's Chin
is covered with a Beard, 14.
and the Eye
(*in which is the* White
and the Apple)
with Eye-lids,
and an Eye-brow, 15.
The Hand *being cloſed,*
is a Fiſt, 17.
being open is a palm, 18.
in the midſt is the hollow, 19.
of the Hand;
the extremity is the
Thumb, 20.
with four Fingers,
the Fore-finger, 21.
the Middle-finger, 22.
the Ring-finger, 23
and the Little-finger, 24.
In every one are
three joints, a. b. c.
and as many knuckles, d. e. f.
with a nail, 25.

Lingua cum *Palato,*
Dentibus, 16.
in *Maxilla.*
Mentum virile
tegitur *Barba*, 14.
Oculus vero,
(in quo *Albugo*
& *Pupilla*)
palpebris,
& *ſupercilio*, 15.
Manus contracta,
Pugnus, 17. eſt,
aperta *Palma*, 18.
in medio *Vola*, 19.
extremitas,
Pollex, 20.
cum quatuor *Digitis,*
Indice, 21.
Medio, 22.
Annulari, 23.
& *Auriculari*, 24.
In quolibet ſunt
articuli tres, *a. b. c.*
& totidem *Condyli*, *d. e. f.*
cum *Ungue*, 25.

The Fleſh and Bowels. XLII. *Caro & Viſcera.*



In the Body *are the* Skin *with the* Membranes,
the Fleſh *with the* Muſcles,
the Chanels,
the Griſtles,
the Bones *and the* Bowels.
The Skin, 1. *being pull'd off*, *the* Fleſh, 2. *appeareth*,
not in a continued lump,
but being diſtributed,
as it were in ſtuft puddings,
which they call Muſcles,
whereof there are reckoned
four hundred and five,
being the Chanels of the Spirits, *to move the* Members.
The Bowels *are the inward* Members:
As in the Head, the Brains, 3.
being compaſſed about with a Skull, *and*

In *Corpore* ſunt *Cutis* cum *Membranis*,
Caro cum *Muſculis*,
Canales,
Cartilagines,
Oſſa & *Viſcera*.
Cute, 1. detractâ,
Caro, 2. apparet,
non continuâ maſsâ,
ſed diſtributa,
tanquam in farcimina,
quos vocant *Muſculos*,
quorum numerantur
quadringenti quinque,
canales *Spirituum*,
ad movendum *Membra*.
Viſcera ſunt *Membra* interna:
Ut in Capite, *Cerebrum*, 3.
circumdatum *Cranio*, &

the

the Skin which covereth the Skull.
In the Breaſt, the Heart, 4. *covered with* a thin Skin about it, *and* the Lungs, 5. *breathing to and fro.*
In the Belly,
the Stomach, 6.
and the Guts, 7.
covered with a Caul.
The Liver, 8.
and in the left ſide oppoſite to it, the Milt, 9.
the two Kidneys, 10.
and the Bladder, 11.
The Breaſt
is divided from the Belly by a thick Membrane, which is called the Mid-riff, 12.

Pericranio.

In Pectore, *Cor*, 4. obvolutum *Pericardio*, & *Pulmo*, 5. reſpirans.
In *Ventre*,
Ventriculus, 6.
& *Inteſtina*. 7.
obducta *Omento*.
Jecur (Hepar) 8.
& à ſiniſtro oppoſitus ei *Lien*, 9.
duo *Renes*, 10.
cum *Veſica*, 11.
Pectus
dividitur à Ventre craſſâ Membranâ, quæ vocatur *Diaphragma*, 12.

The Chanels and Bones. XLIII. *Canales & Oſſa.*



The Chanels of the Body are | Canales Corporis ſunt

the

The Arteries carrying Blood
from the Heart;
The Veins returning the
Blood to the Heart;
The Nerves carrying Senſe
and Motion throughout the
Body from the Brain.
You ſhall find theſe three, 1.
every where joined together.
Beſides, from the Mouth
into the Stomach is
the Gullet, 2,
the way of the meat and drink,
and by it to the Lights,
the Wezand, 5.
for breathing;
from the Stomach to the Arſe
is a great Gut, 3.
to purge out the Ordure;
from the Liver to the Bladder,
the Ureter, 4.
for making water.
The Bones are
in the Head, the Skull, 6.
the two Cheek-bones, 7.
with thirty two Teeth, 8.
Then the Back-bone, 9.
the Pillar of the Body,
conſiſting of thirty four
turning Joints, that the
Body may bend itſelf.
The Ribs, 10.
whereof there are twenty four.
The Breaſt-bone, 11.
the two Shoulder-blades, 12.
the Buttock-bone, 13.
the bigger Bone in the
Arm, 15.
and the leſſer Bone in the Arm.

Arteriæ, deferentes ſanguinem è Corde;
Venæ ſanguinem cordi
refundentes;
Nervi, deferentes Senſum
et Motum, per
Corpus a Cerebro.
Invenies hæc tria, 1.
ubique ſociata.
Porrò, ab Ore
in Ventriculum
Gula, 2.
via cibi ac potus;
& juxta hanc, ad Pulmonem,
Guttur, 5.
pro reſpiratione;
à ventriculo ad Anum
Colon, 3.
ad excernendum Stercus;
ab Hepate ad Veſicam,
Ureter, 4.
reddendæ urinæ.
Oſſa ſunt
in Capite, Calvaria, 6.
duæ Maxillæ, 7.
cum XXXII. Dentibus, 8.
Tum Spina dorſi, 9.
columna Corporis,
conſtans ex XXXIV.
Vertebris, ut Corpus
queat flectere ſe.
Coſtæ, 10.
quarum viginti quatuor.
Os pectoris, 11.
duæ Scapulæ, 12.
Os ſeſſibuli, 13.
Lacerti, 15.
& Ulnæ.

The

The Thigh-bone, 14.
the foremoſt, 16.
and the hindmoſt Bone,
in the Leg, 17.
The Bones of the Hand, 18.
are thirty four,
and of the foot, 19. *thirty*.
The Marrow *is in the Bones*.

Tibia, 14.
Fibula, 16. anterior,
& poſterior, 17.
Oſſa Manûs, 18.
ſunt triginta quatuor,
Pedis, 19. triginta.
Medulla eſt in Oſſibus.

The outward and inward Senſes. XLIV. *Senſus externi & interni.*



There are five outward Senſes;
The Eye, 1. *ſeeth* Colours,
what is white or black,
green or blue,
red or yellow.
The Ear, 2, *heareth* Sounds,
both natural,
Voices and Words;
and artificial,

Sunt quinque externi *Senſus*;
Oculus, 1. videt *Colores*,
quid album vel atrum,
viride vel cœruleum,
rubrum aut luteum, ſit.
Auris, 2. audit *Sonos*,
tum naturales,
Voces et Verba;
tum artificiales,

Muſical Tunes.
The Noſe, 3. ſcenteth *ſmells and ſtinks.*
The Tongue, 4. *with the roof of the Mouth taſtes* Savours, *what is ſweet or bitter, keen or biting, ſour or harſh.*
The Hand, 5. *by touching* diſcerneth *the quantity and quality of things;*
the hot and cold,
the moiſt and dry,
the hard and ſoft,
the ſmooth and rough,
the heavy and light.
The inward Senſes *are three.*
The Common Senſe, 7. *under the* forepart of the head, *apprehendeth things taken from the outward Senſes.*
The Phantaſye, 6. *under the* crown of the head, *judgeth of thoſe things, thinketh and dreameth*
The Memory, 8. *under* the hinder part of the head, *layeth up every thing and fetcheth them out:*
it loſeth ſome,
and this is forgetfulneſs.
Sleep,
is the reſt of the Senſes.

Tonos Muſicos.
Naſus, 3, *olfacit* odores & fœtores.
Lingua, 4. cum Palato guſtat *Sapores*,
quid dulce aut amarum, acre aut acidum, acerbum aut auſterum.
Manus, 5. tangendo dignoſcit quantitatem & qualitatem rerum;
calidum & frigidum,
humidum et ſiccum,
durum & molle,
læve & aſperum,
grave & leve
Senſus interni ſunt tres.
Senſus Communis, 7. ſub *ſincipite*, apprehendit res perceptas a Senſibus externis.
Phantaſia, 6. ſub *vertice*, dijudicat res iſtas, cogitat, ſomniat.
Memoria, 8. ſub *occipitio*, recondit ſingula & depromit:
deperdit quædam,
& hoc eſt *oblivio.*
Somnus,
eſt requies Senſuum.

The Soul of Man. XLV. *Anima Hominis.*



The Soul *is the Life*
of the Body, one in the whole.
Only Vegetative *in* Plants;

Withal Senſitive *in* Animals;
And alſo Rational *in*
Men.
This conſiſteth in three
things;
In the Underſtanding,
whereby it judgeth,
and underſtandeth,
a thing good and evil,
or true, or apparent.
In the Will,
whereby it chooſeth,
and deſireth,
or rejecteth,
or miſliketh a thing known.
In *the* Mind,
whereby it purſueth

Anima eſt vita
corporis, una in tota.
Tantùm *Vegetativa* in
Plantis;
Simul *Senſitiva* in *Animalibus*;
Etiam *Rationalis* in
Homine.
Hæc conſiſtet in tribus;

In *Mente* (Intellectu)
quâ cognoſcit,
& intelligit,
bonum ac malum,
vel verum, vel apparens.
In *Voluntate*,
quâ eligit,
& concupiſcit,
aut rejicit,
& averſatur cognitum.
In *Animo*,
quo proſequitur

the Good choſen,
or avoideth the Evil rejected.
Hence is Hope *and* Fear
in the deſire,
and diſlike :
Hence is Love *and* Joy,
in the Fruition :
But Anger *and* Grief,
in ſuffering.
The true Judgement of a thing
is Knowledge ;
the falſe, is Error,
Opinion *and* Suſpicion.

Bonum electum,
vel fugit Malum rejectum.
Hinc *Spes* & *Timor*,
in cupidine,
& averſatione :
Hinc *Amor* & *Gaudium*,
in fruitione :
Sed *Ira* ac *Dolor*,
in paſſione.
Vera cognitio rei,
eſt *Scientia* ;
falſa, *Error*,
Opinio, *Suſpicio*.

XLVI.

Deformed and Monſtrous People. — *Deformes & Monſtroſi.*



Monſtrous
and deformed *People are*
thoſe which differ in the Body
from the ordinary ſhape,

Monſtroſi
& *deformes* ſunt
abeuntes corpore
à communi formâ,

as are the huge Giant, 1.
the little Dwarf, 2.
One with two Bodies, 3.
One with two Heads, 4.
and ſuch like Monſters.
Amongſt theſe are reckoned,
The jolt-headed, 5.
The great-noſed, 6.
The blubber-lipped, 7.
The blub-cheeked, 8.
The goggle-eyed, 9.
The wry-necked, 10.
The great-throated, 11.
The crump-backed, 12.
The crump-footed, 13.
The ſteeple-crowned, 15.
add to theſe
The bald-pated, 14.

ut ſunt, immanis *Gigas*, 1.
nanus *(Pumilio)* 2.
Bicorpor, 3.
Biceps, 4.
& id genus monſtra.
His accenſentur,
Capito, 5.
Naſo, 6.
Labeo, 7.
Bucco, 8.
Strabo, 9.
Obſtipus, 10.
Strumoſus, 11.
Gibboſus, 12.
Loripes, 13.
Cilo, 15.
adde
Calvaſtrum, 14.

XLVII.

The Dreſſing of Gardens. *Hortorum cultura.*



We have ſeen Man :
Now let us go on to Man's

Vidimus hominem :
Jam pergamus

Living, *and to* Handy-craft Trades, *which tend to it.*

The firſt and moſt ancient ſuſtenance, *were the* Fruits *of the* Earth.

Hereupon the firſt labour of Adam, was the dreſſing of a garden.

The Gardener, 1. *diggeth in a* Garden-plot, *with a* Spade, 2. *or* Mattock, 3. *and maketh* Beds, 4. *and* places wherein to plant Trees, 5. *on which he ſetteth* Seeds *and* Plants.

The Tree Gardener, 6. *planteth trees*, 7. *in an* Orchard, *and grafteth* Cyons, 8. *in* Stocks, 9.

He fenceth his Garden, either by care, with a mound, 10. *or a* ſtone-wall, 11. *or a* rail, 12. *or* pales, 13. *or a* hedge, 14. *made of* hedge-ſtakes, *and* bindings;

Or by Nature, with Brambles *and* Briars, 15.

It is beautified with Walks, 16. *and* Galleries, 17.

It is watered with Fountains, 18. *and a* Watering-pot, 19.

ad *Victum* hominis, & ad *Artes Mechanicas*, quæ huc faciunt.

Primus & antiquiſſimus *Victus*, erant *Fruges Terræ*.

Hinc primus Labor Adami, *Horti cultura*.

Hortulanus (Olitor) 1. fodit in *Viridario*, *Ligone*, 2. aut *Bipalio*, 3. facitque *Pulvinos*, 4. ac *Plantaria*; 5. quibus inſerit *Semina & Plantas*.

Arborator, 6. plantat Arbores, 7. in *Pomario*, inſeritque *Surculos*, 8. *Viviradicibus*, 9.

Sepit hortum vel cura, *Muro*, 10. aut *Macerie*, 11. aut *Vacerra*, 12. aut *Plancis*, 13. aut *Sepe*, 14. flexâ è *ſudibus* & *vitilibus*;

Vel Natura, *Dumis & Vepribus*, 15.

Ornatur *Ambulacris*, 16. & *Pergulis*, 17.

Rigatur, *Fontanis*, 18. & *Harpagio*, 19.

Huſbandry, XLVIII. *Agricultura.*



The Plow-man, 1.	*Arator*, 1.
yoketh Oxen, 3.	jungit *Boves*, 3.
to a Plough, 2.	*Aratro*, 2.
and holding the Plow-ſtilt, 4.	& tenens *Stivam*, 4.
in his left hand,	lævâ,
and the Plow-ſtaff, 5.	*Rallum*, 5.
in his right hand,	dextrâ,
with which he removeth	quâ amovet
Clods, 6.	*Glebas*, 9.
he cutteth the Land	ſcindit terram
(which was manured afore	(ſtercoratam ante
with Dung, 8.)	*Fimo*, 8.)
with a Share, 7.	*Vomere*, 7.
and a Coulter,	et *Dentali*,
and maketh Furrows, 9.	facitque *Sulcos*, 9.
Then he ſoweth	Tum *ſeminat*
the Seed, 10.	*Semen*, 10.
and harroweth *it in*	& inoccat
with a Harrow, 11.	*Occâ*, 11.
The Reaper, 12.	*Meſſor*, 12.
ſheareth the ripe Corn	metit fruges maturas
with a Sickle, 13.	*Falce meſſoria*, 13.
gathereth up the handfuls, 14.	colligit *Manipulos*, 14.

and bindeth the Sheaves, 15.	& colligat *Mergetes*, 15.
The Threſher, 16.	*Tritor*, 16.
threſheth Corn	triturat frumentum
on the Barn-floor, 17.	in *Area Horrei*, 17.
with a Flail, 18.	*Flagello* (tribula) 18.
toſſeth it in a winnowing baſ-ket, 19.	jactat *ventilabro*, 19.
and ſo when the Chaff,	atque ita *Paleâ*
and the Straw, 20.	& *Stramine*, 20.
are ſeparated from it,	ſeparatâ,
he putteth it into Sacks, 21.	congerit in *Saccos*, 21.
The Mower, 22.	*Fœniſeca*, 22.
maketh Hay *in a* Meadow,	facit *Fœnum* in *Prato*,
cutting down Graſs	deſecans *Gramen*
with a Scythe, 23.	*Falce fœnaria*, 23.
and raketh it together	corraditque
with a Rake, 24.	*Raſtro*, 24.
and maketh up Cocks, 26.	componit *Acervos*, 26.
with a fork, 25. *and*	*Furca*, 25. &
carrieth it on Carriages, 27.	convehit *Vehibus*, 27.
into the Hay-barn, 28.	in *Fœnile*, 28.

Graſing. XLIX. *Pecuaria.*



Tillage

Tillage of ground,	*Cultus Agrorum*
and keeping Cattle,	*&* *res pecuaria,*
was in old time the care of	antiquiſſimis temporibus,
Kings and Noble-men;	erat cura Regum, Heroum;
at this Day only of the meaneſt	hodie tantum infimæ
ſort of People.	Plebis.
The Neat-herd, 1.	*Bubulcus,* 1.
calleth out the Herds, 2.	evocat *Armenta,* 2.
out of the Beaſt-houſes, 3.	è *Bovilibus,* 3.
with a Horn, 4.	*Buccina* (Cornu) 4.
and driveth them to feed.	& ducit paſtum.
The Shepherd, 5.	*Opilio* (Paſtor) 5.
feedeth his Flock, 6.	paſcit *Gregem,* 6.
being furniſhed with a Pipe 7.	inſtructus *Fiſtula,* 7.
and a Scrip, 8.	& *Pera,* 8.
and a Sheep-hook, 9.	ut & *Pedo,* 9.
having with him a great Dog, 10.	habens ſecum *Moloſſum,* 10.
fenced with a Collar, 11.	munitum *Millo,* 11.
againſt the wolves.	contra Lupos.
Swine, 12.	*Sues,* 12.
are fed out of a Swine Trough	ſaginantur ex *aqualiculo haræ.*
The Farmer's Wife, 13.	*Villica,* 13.
milketh the Udder	mulget *Ubera*
of the Cow, 14.	*vaccæ,* 14.
at the Cratch, 15.	ad *Præſepe,* 15.
over a Milk-pail, 16.	ſuper *mulctra,* 16.
and maketh Butter	et facit *Butyrum*
of Cream	è *flore lactis,*
in a Churn, 17.	in Vaſe *butyraceo,* 17.
and Cheeſes, 18.	*et* Caſeos, 18.
of Curds.	è *Coagulo.*
The Wool, 19.	*Lana,* 19.
is ſhorn from Sheep,	detondetur *Ovibus,*
whereof ſeveral Garments	ex quâ variæ *Veſtes*
are made.	conficiuntur.

The

L.

The Making of Honey. *Melliſicium.*



The Bees *ſend out*
a ſwarm, 1. *and ſet over it*
a Leader, 2.
That ſwarm
being ready to fly away,
is recalled by the Tinkling
of a brazen Veſſel, 3.
and is put up
into a new Hive, 4.
They make little Cells
with ſix corners, 5.
and fill them with Honey-dew,
and make Combs, 6.
out of which the Honey
runneth, 7.
The Partitions *being*
melted with fire,
turn into Wax, 8.

Apes emittunt
Examen, 1. adduntque illi
Ducem (Regem) 2.
Examen illud,
avolaturum,
revocatur tinnitu
Vaſis æenei, 3.
& includitur
novo *Alveari*, 4.
Struunt *Cellulas*
ſexangulares, 5.
et complent eas *Melligine*,
& faciunt *Favos*, 6.
è quibus *Mel*
effluit, 7.
Crates
liquati igne
abeunt in *Ceram*, 8.

Grinding

Grinding. LI. *Molitura.*



In a Mill, 1.
a ſtone, 2. *runneth*
upon a ſtone, 3.
A Wheel, 4.
turning them about,
and grindeth Corn poured in by
a Hopper, 5.
and parteth the Bran, 6.
falling into the Trough, 7.
from the Meal ſlipping through
a Bolter, 8.
Such a Mill was firſt
a Hand-mill, 9.
then a Horſe-mill, 10.
then a Water-mill, 11.
and a Ship-mill, 12.
and at laſt, a Wind-mill, 13.

In *Mola,*
Lapis 2. currit
ſuper lapidem, 3.
Rota, 4.
circumagente,
et conterit grana infuſa
per *Infundibulum,* 5.
ſeparatque *Furfurem,* 6.
decidentem in *Ciſtam,* 7.
à *Farina* (Polline)
elabente per *Excuſſorium,* 8.
Talis Mola primùm fuit
Manuaria, 9.
deinde *Jumentaria,* 10.
tum *Aquatica,* 11.
& *Navalis,* 12.
tandem, *Alata* (pneumatica) 13.

Bread

Bread-baking. LII. *Paniſicium.*



The Baker, 1.	*Piſtor,* 1.
ſifteth the Meal	cernit *Farinam*
in a Rindge, 2.	*Cribro,* 2. (pollinario)
and putteth it into the Kneading-trough, 3.	& indit *Mactræ,* 3.
Then he poureth water to it,	Tum affundit aquam,
and maketh Dough, 4.	& facit *Maſſam,* 4.
and kneadeth it	depſitque
with a wooden ſlice, 5.	*Spathâ,* 5. ligneâ.
Then he maketh	Dein format
Loaves, 6. Cakes, 7.	*Panes,* 6. *Placentas,* 7.
Cimnels, 8. Rolls, 9, *&c.*	*Similas,* 8. *Spiras,* 9, &c.
Afterwards he ſetteth them	Poſt imponit
on a Peel, 10.	*Palæ,* 10.
and putteth them thorough	& ingerit *Furno,* 11.
the Oven-mouth, 12.	
into the Oven, 11.	per *Præfurnium,* 12.
But firſt he pulleth out the	Sed priùs eruit
fire and the Coals with a	ignem & Carbones
Coal-rake, 13.	*Rutabulo,* 13.

which

which he layeth on a heap underneath, 14.
And thus is Bread *baked, having the* Cruſt *without,* 15. *and the* Crumb *within,* 16.

quos congerit infra, 14.
Et ſic *Panis* pinſitur, habens extra *Cruſtam,* 15. intus *Micam,* 16.

Fiſhing. LIII. *Piſcatio.*



The Fiſher-man, 1. *catcheth fiſh, either on the Shore, with an* Hook, 2. *which hangeth by a* Line *from the* Angling-rod, *on which the* Bait *ſticketh*; *or with a* Cleek-net, 3. *which hangeth on a* Pole, 4. *is put into the Water*; *or in a* Boat, 5. *with a* Trammel-net, 6. *or with a* Wheel, 7. *which is laid in the Water by Night.*

Piſcator, 1. captat piſces, ſive in littore, *Hamo,* 2. qui pendet *filo* ab *arundine,* & cui *Eſca* inhæret; ſive *Fundâ,* 3. quæ pendens *Pertica,* 4. immittitur aquæ; ſive in *Cymba,* 5. *Reti,* 6. ſive *Naſſa,* 7. quæ demergitur per Noctem.

Fowling. LIV. *Aucupium.*



The Fowler, 1. *maketh*	*Auceps*, 1. exſtruit
a Bed, 2. *ſpreadeth*	*Aream*, 1. ſuperſtruit
a Bird-net, 3.	ilii *Rete* aucupatorium, 3.
throweth a Bait, 4. *upon it.*	obſipat *Eſcam*, 4.
and hiding himſelf	& abdens ſe
in a Hut, 5.	in *Latibulo*, 5.
he allureth Birds,	allicit Aves,
by the chirping of Lure-birds,	cantu *Illicum*,
which partly hop upon the	qui partim in Area cur-
Bed, 6.	runt, 6.
and are partly ſhut in Cages, 7.	partim incluſi ſunt Caveis, 7.
and thus he entangleth	atque ita obruit
Birds that fly over his Net,	tranſvolantes Aves Reti,
whilſt they ſettle themſelves	dum ſe demittunt:
down:	
Or he ſetteth Snares, 8.	Aut tendit *Tendiculas*, 8.
on which they hang and ſtran-	quibus ſuſpendunt &
gle themſelves:	ſuffocant ſeipſas:
Or ſetteth Lime-twigs, 9.	Aut exponit *Viſcatos cala-*
	mos, 9.
on a Perch, 10.	*Amiti*, 10.

upon

upon which if they ſit,
they enwrap their Feathers,
that they cannot fly away,
and fall down to the ground.
Or he catcheth them
with a Pole, 11.
or a Pit-fall, 12.

quibus ſi inſident,
implicant pennas,
ut nequeant avolare,
& decidunt in terram.
Aut captat
Perticâ, 11.
vel *Decipula*, 12.

Hunting. LV. *Venatus.*



The Hunter, 1.
hunteth wild Beaſts,
whilſt he beſetteth a Wood
with Toils, 2.
ſtretched out upon
Shoars, 3.
The Beagle, 4.
traceth the wild Beaſt,
or findeth him out by the ſcent;
the Tumbler, *or* Greyhound, 5.
purſueth it.
The Wolf,
falleth into a Pit, 6.

Venator, 1.
venatur Feras,
dum cingit Sylvam
Caſſibus, 2.
tentis ſuper
Varos, 3. (furcillas.)
Canis ſagax, 4.
veſtigat Feram,
aut indagat odoratu;
Vertagus, 5.
perſequitur.
Lupus,
incidit in *Foveam*, 6.

the

the Stag, 7. *as he runneth away into* Toils.
The Boar, 8.
is ſtruck through with a Hunting-ſpear, 9.
The Bear, 10.
is bitten by Dogs, and is knocked with a Club, 11.
If any thing get away, it eſcapeth, 12. *as here a* Hare, *and a* Fox.

fugiens *Cervus,* 7.
in *Plagas.*
Aper, 8.
tranſverberatur *Venabulo,* 9.
Urſus, 10.
mordetur à Canibus, & tunditur *Clavâ,* 11.
Si quid effugit, evadit, 12. ut hic *Lepus* & *Vulpes.*

Butchery. LVI. *Lanionia.*



The Butcher, 1.
killeth fat Cattle, 2.
(*The* Lean, 3.
are not fit to eat.)
He knocketh them down with an Ax, 4.
or cutteth their throat

Lanio, 1.
mactat *Pecudem altilem,* 2.
(*Veſcula,* 3.
non ſunt veſca.)
Proſternit *Clavâ,* 4.
vel jugulat

with

with a Slaughter-knife, 5.	*Cunaculo*, 5.
he flayeth them, 6.	excoriat (deglubit,) 6.
and cutteth them in pieces,	diſſecatque
and hangeth out the fleſh,	& exponit carnes,
to ſell in the Shambles, 7.	venum in *Macello*, 7.
He dreſſeth a Swine, 8.	Glabrat *Suem*, 8.
with fire,	igne,
or ſcalding water, 9.	vel aquâ fervidâ, 9.
and maketh Gamons, 10.	& facit *Pernas*, 10.
Piſtils, 11.	*Petaſones*, 11.
and Flitches, 12.	& *Succidias*, 12.
Beſides ſeveral Puddings,	Præterea *Farcimina* varia,
Chitterlings, 13.	*Faliſcos*, 13.
Bloodings, 14.	*Apexabones*, 14.
Liverings, 15.	*Tomacula*, 15.
Sauſages, 16.	*Botulos*, (Lucanicas) 16.
The Fat, 17.	*Adeps*, 17.
and Tallow, 18. *are melted.*	& *Sebum*, 18. eliquantur.

Cookery. LVII. *Coquinaria.*



The Yeoman *of the* Larder, 1.	*Promus Condus*, 1.
bringeth forth Proviſion, 2.	profert *Obſonia*, 2.
out of the Larder, 3.	è *Penu*, 3.

The

The Cook, 4. *taketh them*, *and maketh* ſeveral Meats.
He firſt pulleth off the Feathers, and draweth the Guts out of the Birds, 5.
He ſcaleth and ſplitteth Fiſh, 6.
He draweth ſome fleſh with Lard, *by means of a* Larding-needle, 7.
He caſteth Hares, 18.
then he boileth them in Pots, 9.
and Kettles, 10.
on the Hearth, 11.
and ſcummeth them with a Scummer, 12.
He ſeaſoneth things that are boiled with Spices, which he poundeth with a Peſtle, 14. *in a* Morter, 13.
or grateth with a Grater, 15.
He roaſteth ſome on Spits, 16.
and with a Jack, 17.
or upon a Grid-iron, 18.
Or fryeth them in a Frying-pan, 19.
upon a Brand-iron, 20.
Kitchen Utenſils *beſides are*,
a Cole-rake, 21.
a Chafing-diſh, 22,
a Trey, 23.
(*in which* Diſhes, 24.
and Platters, 25. *are waſhed*)
a pair of Tongs, 26.
a Shredding-knife, 27.
a Colander, 28.
a Baſket, 29.
and a Beſom, 30.

Coquus, 4. accipit ea, & coquit *varia Eſculenta*.
Prius deplumat, & exenterat *Aves*, 5.
Deſquamat, & exdorſuat *Piſces*, 6.
Trajectat quaſdem carnes *Lardo*, ope *Creacentri*, 7.
Lepores, 8. exuit, tum elixat *Ollis*, 9.
& *Cacabis*, 10.
in *Foco*, 11.
& deſpumat *Ligula*, 12.
Condit elixata, Aromatibus, quæ comminuit *Piſtillo*, 14. in *Mortario*, 13.
aut terit *Radulâ*, 15.
Quædam aſſat *Verubus*, 16.
& *Automato*, 17.
vel ſuper *Craticulum*, 18.
Vel frigit *Sartagine*, 19.
ſuper *Tripodem*, 20.
Vaſa Coquinaria præterea ſunt,
Rutabulum, 21.
Foculus (Ignitabulum) 22.
Trua, 23.
(in quâ *Catini*, 24.
& *Patinæ*, 25. eluuntur)
Pruniceps, 26.
Culter inciſorius, 27.
Qualus, 28.
Corbis, 29.
& *Scopa*, 30.

The

The Vintage. LVIII. *Vindemia.*



Wine groweth	*Vinum* creſcit
in the Vineyard, 1.	in *Vinea*, 1.
where Vines *are propagated,*	ubi *Vites* propagantur,
and tied with Twigs	& alligantur viminibus
to Trees, 2.	ad *Arbores*, 2.
or to Props, 3.	vel ad *Palos* (ridicas) 3.
or Frames, 4.	vel ad *Juga*, 4.
When the time of Grape-gathering is come, they cut off the Bunches,	Cùm tempus vindemiandi adeſt, abſcindunt *Botros*,
and carry them in	& comportant
Meaſures of three Buſhels, 5.	*Trimodiis*, 5.
and throw them into a Vat, 6.	conjiciuntque in *Lacum*, 6.
and tread them	calcant
with their Feet, 7.	*Pedibus*, 7.
or ſtump them	aut tundunt
with a Wooden-Peſtle, 8.	*Ligneo Pilo*, 8.
and ſqueeze out the Juice	& exprimunt ſuccum
in a Wine-preſs, 9.	*Torculari*, 9.
which is called Muſt, 11.	qui dicitur *Muſtum*, 11.

and being received
in a great Tub, 10.
it is poured into
Hogſheads, 12.
it is ſtopped up, 15.
and being laid cloſe in Cellars
upon Settles, 14.
it becometh Wine.
It is drawn out of the
Hogſhead, *with a* Cock, 13.
or Faucet, 16.
(in which is a Spigot)
the Veſſel being unbunged.

& exceptum
Orcâ, 10.
infunditur
Vaſis (Doliis) 12.
operculatur, 15.
& abditum in *Cellis,*
ſuper *Cantherios,* 14.
abit in *Vinum.*
Promitur e *Dolio*
Siphone, 13.
aut *Tubulo,* 16.
(in quo eſt *Epiſtomium)*
Vaſe relito.

Brewing. LIX. *Zythopœia.*



Where Wine *is not to be had,*
they drink Beer,
which is brewed of Malt, 1.
and Hops, 2.
in a Caldron, 3.
afterwards it is poured
into Vats, 4.

Ubi *Vinum* non habetur,
bibitur *Cereviſia* (Zythus)
quæ coquitur ex *Byne,* 1.
& *Lupulo,* 2.
in *Aheno,* 3.
poſt effunditur
in *Lacus,* 4.

and when it is cold,
it is carried in Soes, 5.
into the Cellar, 6.
and is put into Veſſels.
Brandy-wine,
extracted by the power of heat
from dregs of Wine *in a* Pan, 7.
over which a Limbeck, 8.
is placed,
droppeth through a Pipe, 9.
into a Glaſs.
Wine and Beer, when they turn ſour, become Vinegar.
Of Wine and Honey they make Mead.

& frigefactum,
defertur *Labris*, 5.
in *Cellaria*, 6.
& infunditur vaſibus.
Vinum ſublimatum,
extractum vi Caloris
e fecibus Vini in *Aheno*, 7.
cui *Alembicum*, 8.
ſuperimpoſitum eſt,
deſtillat per *Tubum*, 9.
in *Vitrum*.
Vinum & Cereviſia, cum aceſcunt, fiunt *Acetum*.
Ex Vino & Melle faciunt *Mulſum*.

A Feaſt. LX. *Convivium.*



When a Feaſt
is made ready,
the Table is covered
with a Carpet, 1.

Cum *Convivium*
apparatur,
Menſa ſternitur
Tapetibus, 1.

and a Table-cloth, 2.	& *Mappa*, 2.
by the Waiters,	à *Tricliniariis*,
who beſides lay	qui prætereà opponunt
the Trenchers, 3.	*Diſcos* (Orbes) 3.
Spoons, 4.	*Cochlearia*, 4.
Knives, 5.	*Cultros*, 5.
with little Forks, 6.	cum *Fuſcinulis*, 6.
Table-napkins, 7.	*Mappulas*, 7.
Bread, 8.	*Panem*, 8.
with a Salt-ſeller, 9.	cum *Salino*, 9.
Meſſes *are brought*	*Fercula* inferuntur
in Platters, 10.	in *Patinis*, 10.
a Pie, 19. *on a* Plate.	*Artocreas*, 19. in *Lance*.
The Gueſts being brought in	Convivæ introducti
by the Hoſt, 11.	ab *Hoſpite*, 11.
waſh their Hands	abluunt manus
out of a Laver, 12.	è *Gutturnio*, 12.
or Ewer, 14.	vel *Aquali*, 14.
over a Hand-baſon, 13.	ſuper *Malluvium*, 13.
or Bowl, 15.	aut *Pelvim*, 15.
and wipe them	terguntque
with a Hand-towel, 16.	*Mantili*, 16.
then they ſit at the Table	tum aſſident Menſæ
on Chairs, 17.	per *Sedilia*, 17.
The Carver, 18.	*Structor*, 18.
breaketh up the good Cheer,	deartuat dapes,
and divideth it.	& diſtribuit.
Sauces *are ſet amongſt*	*Embammata* interponuntur
Roaſt-meat, *in* Saucers, 20.	*Aſſutaris* in *Scutellis*, 20.
The Butler, 21. *filleth*	*Pincerna*, 21. infundit
ſtrong Wine	*Temetum*
out of a Cruſe, 25	ex *Urceo*, 25.
or Wine-pot, 26.	vel *Cantharo*, 26.
or Flagon, 27.	vel *Lagena*, 27.
into Cups, 22.	in *Pocula*, 22.
or Glaſſes, 23.	& *Vitrea*, 23.
which ſtand	quæ extant
on a Cupboard, 24.	in *Abaco*, 24.
and he reacheth them to the	& porrigit
Maſter of the Feaſt, 28.	*Convivatori*, 28.
who drinketh to his Gueſts.	qui propinat *Hoſpitibus*.

The

The dreſſing of Line. LXI. *Tractatio Lini.*

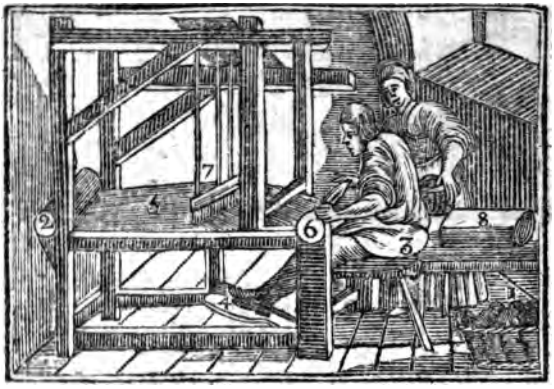


Line *and* Hemp	*Linum & Cannabis,*
being rated in Water	macerata aquis,
and dried again, 1.	et ſiccata rurſum, 1.
are braked	contunduntur
with a wooden Brake, 2.	*Frangibulo ligneo,* 2.
where the Shives, 3. *fall down,*	ubi *Cortices,* 3. decidunt,
then they are heck'ed	tum carminantur
with an Iron Heckle, 4.	*Carmine ferreo,* 4.
where the Tow, 5.	ubi *Stupa,* 5.
is parted from it.	ſeparatur.
Flax *is tied to a* Diſtaff, 6.	*Linum purum* alligatur *Colo* 6
by the Spinſter, 7.	à *Netrice,* 7.
which with her left Hand	quæ ſiniſtra
pulleth out the Thread, 8.	trahit *Filum,* 8.
and with her right Hand, 12.	dexterâ, 12.
turneth a Wheel, 9.	*Rhombum* (girgillum) 9.
or a Spindle, 10.	vel *Fuſum,* 10.
upon which is a Whirl, 11.	in quo *Verticillus,* 11.
The Spool receiveth	*Volva* accipit
the Thread, 13.	Fila, 13.

which is drawn thence
upon a Yarn-windle, 14.
hence either Clews, 15.
are wound up,
or Hanks, 16. *are made.*

inde deducuntur
in *Alabrum*, 14.
hinc vel *Glomi*, 15.
glomerantur,
vel *Faſciculi*, 16. fiunt.

Weaving. LXII. *Textura.*



The Webſter
undoeth the Clews, 1.
into Warp,
and wrappeth it about
the Beam, 2.
and as he ſitteth
in his Loom, 3.
he treadeth upon the Treddles, 4. *with his Feet.*
He divideth the Warp, 5.
with Yarn,
and throweth the Shuttle, 6.
through, in which is the Woofe,
and ſtriketh it cloſe

Textor
diducit *Glomos*, 1.
in *Stamen*,
& circumvolvit
Jugo, 2.
ac ſedens
in *Textrino*, 3.
calcat *Inſilia*, 4.
pedibus.
Diducit *Stamen*, 5.
Liciis,
& trajicit *Radium*, 6.
in quo eſt *Trama*,
ac denſat

with

with the Sley, 7.
and ſo maketh
Linen cloth, 8.
So alſo the Clothier
maketh Cloth *of* Wool.

Pectine, 7.
atque ita conficit
Linteum, 8.
Sic etiam *Pannifex*
facit *Pannum* è *Lana*.

Linen Cloths. LXIII. *Lintea.*



Linen-webs
are bleached in the Sun, 1.
with Water poured on them, 2.
till they be white.
Of them the Sempſter, 3.
ſoweth Shirts, 4.
Handkerchiefs, 5.
Bands, 6. Caps, *&c.*
Theſe, if they be fouled,
are waſhed again
by the Landreſs, 7. *in water,*
or Lee, *and* Soap.

Linteamina
inſolantur, 1.
aquâ perfuſâ, 2.
donec candeſiant.
Ex iis *Sartrix*, 3.
ſuit *Induſia*, 4.
Muccinia, 5.
Collaria, 6. *Capitia*, &c.
Hæc, ſi ſordidentur,
lavantur rurſum,
a *Lotrice*, 7. aquâ,
ſive *Lixivio*, ac *Sapone*.

The Tailor. LXIV. *Sartor.*



The Tailor, 1.	*Sartor*, 1.
cutteth Cloth, 2. *with* Shears, 3.	diſcindit *Pannum*, 2. *Forſice*, 3.
and ſeweth it together with a	conſuitque *Acu* & *Filo dupli-*
Needle *and* double Thread, 4.	*cato*, 4.
Then he preſſeth the Seams	Poſteà complanat *Suturas*
with a Preſſing-iron, 5.	*Ferramento*, 5.
And thus he maketh	Sicque conficit
Coats, 6.	*Tunicas*, 6.
with Plaits, 7.	*Plicatas*, 7.
in which the Border, 8. *is below*,	in quibus infra eſt *Fimbria*, 8.
with Laces, 9,	cum *Inſtitis*, 9.
Cloaks, 10.	*Pallia*, 10.
with a Cape, 11.	cum *Patagio*, 11.
and Sleeve Coats, 12.	& *Togas Manicatas*, 12.
Doublets, 13.	*Thoraces*, 13.
with Buttons, 14.	cum *Globulis*, 14.
and Cuffs, 15.	& *Manicis*, 15.
Breeches, 16.	*Caligas*, 16.
ſometimes with Ribbons, 17.	aliquando cum *Lemniſcis*, 17.
Stockings, 18.	*Tibialia*, 18.
Gloves, 19.	*Chirothecas*, 19.

Mun-

Muntero Caps, *&c.*
So the Furrier
maketh Furred Garments
of Furs.

Amiculum, 20, &c.
Sic *Pellio*
facit *Pellicia*
è *Pellibus.*

The Shoemaker. LXV. *Sutor.*



The Shoemaker, 1.
maketh Slippers, 7.
Shoes, 8.
(in which is ſeen
above, the Upper-leather,
beneath the Sole,
and on both ſides
the Latchets)
Boots, 9.
and High Shoes, 10.
of Leather, 5.
(which is cut with a
Cutting-knife, 6.)
by means of an Awl, 2.
and Lingel, 3.
upon a Laſt, 4.

Sutor. 1.
conficitCrepidas (*Sandalia*)7.
Calceos, 8.
(in quibus ſpectatur
ſuperne *Obſtragulum*,
inferne *Solea*,
et utrinque
Anſæ)
Ocreas, 9.
et *Perones*, 10.
e *Corio*, 5.
(quod diſcinditur
Scalpro Sutorio, 6)
ope *Subulæ*, 2.
et Fili *picati*, 3.
ſuper *Modum*, 4.

The Carpenter. LXVI. *Faber Lignarius.*



We have ſeen Man's Food and Cloathing: now his Dwelling followeth.
At firſt they dwelt in Caves, 1. *then in* Booths, *or* Huts, 2. *and then again in* Tents, 3. *at the laſt in* Houſes.
The Woodman *felleth and heweth down* Trees, 5. *with an* Axe, 4. *the* Boughs, 6 *remaining.*
He cleaveth Knotty Wood *with a* Wedge, 7. *which he forceth in with a* Beetle, 8. *and maketh* Wood-ſtacks, 9.
The Carpenter *ſquareth Timber with a* Chip-Axe, 10.

Hominis victum & amictum vidimus: ſequitur nunc Domicilium ejus.
Primò habitabant in *Specubus*, 1. deinde in *Tabernaculis* vel *Tuguriis*, 2. tum etiam in *Tentoriis*, 3. demum in *Domibus*.
Lignator ſternit & truncat *Arbores*, 5. *Securi*, 4. remanentibus *Sarmentis*, 6.
Findit *Clavoſum Ligneum Cuneo*, 7. quem adigit *Tudite*, 8. & componit *Strues*, 9.
Faber Lignarius aſcit *Aſcia*, 10. Materiem,

whence

whence Chips, 11. *fall,*
and ſaweth it with a Saw, 12.
where the Saw-duſt, 13.
falleth down.
Afterwards he lifteth
the Beam *upon* Treſſels, 14.
by the help of a Pully, 15.
faſteneth it
with Cramp-irons, 16.
and marketh it out
with a Line, 17.
Then he frameth
the Walls *together,* 18.
and faſteneth the great Pieces
with Pins, 19.

unde *Aſſulæ*, 11. cadunt,
& ſerrat *Serrâ*, 12.
ubi *Scobs*, 13.
decidit.
Poſt elevat
Tignum ſuper *Canterios*, 14.
ope *Trochleæ*, 15.
affigit
Anſis, 16.
& lineat
Amuſſi, 17.
Tum compaginat
Parietes, 18.
& configit trabes
Clavis trabalibus, 19.

The Maſon. LXVII. *Faber Murarius.*



The Maſon, 1.
layeth a Foundation,
and buildeth Walls, 2.
Either of Stones,
which the Stone-digger
getteth out of the Quarry, 3.

Faber Murarius, 1.
ponit *Fundamentum*,
& ſtruit *Muros*, 2.
Sive è *Lapidibus*,
quos *Lapidarius*
eruit in *Lapicidina*, 3.

and the Stone-cutter, 4.
ſquareth by a Rule, 5.
Or of Bricks
which are made
of Sand *and* Clay
ſteeped in Water,
and are burned in Fire.
Afterwards he plaiſtereth it
with Lime,
by Means of a Trowel, 7.
and garniſhes it with Rough-caſt, 8.

& *Latomus*, 4.
conquadrat ad *Normam*, 5.
Sive è *Lateribus*, 6.
qui formantur
ex *Arena* & *Luto*,
aquâ intritis,
& excoquuntur igne.
Dein cruſtat
Calce,
ope *Trullæ*, 7.
& veſtit *Tectorio*, 8.

Engines. LXVIII. *Machinæ.*



One can carry
as much by thruſting
a Wheel-barrow, 3.
before him, (having
an Harneſs, 4.
hanged on his Neck,) as
two can carry on a Cole-ſtaff, 1.
or Hand-barrow, 2.

Unus poteſt ferre
tantum trudendo
Pabonem, 3.
ante ſe,
(*Ærumna*, 4.
ſuſpenſâ a Collo) quantum
duo poſſunt ferre *Palangâ*, 1.
vel *Feretro*, 4.

But

But he can do more that rolleth a Weight laid upon Rollers, 6. *with a* Leaver, 5.
A Wind-Beam, 7.
is a poſt, which is turned by going about it.
A Crane, 8.
hath a Hollow-wheel,
in which one walking draweth weights out of a Ship, or letteth them down into a Ship.
A Rammer, 9.
is uſed to faſten Piles, 10.
it is liſted up with a Rope drawn by Pullies, 11.
or with hands,
if it have Handles, 12.

Plus autem poteſt qui provolvit Molem impoſitam *Phalangis*(Cylindris6)vectes
Ergata, 7.
eſt columella, quæ verſatur circumeundo.
Geranium, 8.
habet *Tympanum*,
cui inambulans quis extrahit pondera navi, aut demittit in navem.
Fiſtuca, 9.
adhibetur ad pangendum *Sublicas*, 10.
adtollitur Fune tracto per *Trochleas*, 11.
vel manibus,
ſi habet *anſas*, 12.

A Houſe. LXIX. *Domus.*



The Porch, 1.
is before the Door *of the* Houſe.

Veſtibulum, 1.
eſt ante *Januam Domûs.*

The Door *hath*
a Threſhold, 2.
and a Lintel, 3.
and Poſts, 4. *on both ſides.*
The Hinges, 5.
are on the right hand,
upon which the Doors, 6. *hang,*
the Latch, 7.
and the Bolt, 8.
are on the left hand.
Before the Houſe
is a Fore-court, 9.
with a Pavement
of ſquare ſtones, 10.
born up with Pillars, 11.
in which is the Chapiter, 12.
and the Baſe, 13.
They go up into the
upper Stories by Greeſes, 14.
and Winding-ſtairs, 15.
The Windows, 16.
appear on the outſide,
and the Grates, 17.
the Galleries, 18.
the Water-tables, 19.
the Butteresſes, 20.
to bear up the Walls.
On the top is the Roof, 21.
covered with Tiles, 22.
or Shingles, 23.
which lie upon Laths, 24.
and theſe upon Rafters, 25.
The Eaves, 26.
adhere to the Roof.
The place without a Roof
is called an open Gallery, 27.
In the Roof are
Jettings-out, 28.
and Pinnacles, 29.

Janua habet
Limen, 2.
& *Superliminare*, 3.
& *Poſtes*, 4. utrinque.
Cardines, 5.
ſunt a dextris,
à quibus pendent *Fores*, 6.
Clauſtrum, 7.
aut *Peſſulus*, 8.
à ſiniſtris.
Sub ædibus
eſt *Cavædium*, 9.
Pavimento
Teſſelato, 10.
fulcitum *Columnis*, 11.
in quibus *Periſtylium*, 12.
& *Baſis*, 13.
Aſcenditur in ſuperiores
contignationes per *Scalas*, 14.
& *Cochlidia*, 15.
Feneſtræ, 16.
apparent extrinſecus,
& *Cancelli* (clathra) 17.
Pergulæ, 18.
Suggrundia, 19.
& *Fulcra*, 20.
fulciendis muris.
In ſummo eſt *Tectum*, 21.
conte*ct*um *Imbricibus* (*tegulis*) 22.
vel *Scandulis*, 23.
quæ incumbunt *Tigillis*, 24.
hæc *Tignis*, 25.
Tecto adhæret
Stillicidium, 26.
Locus ſine Tecto
dicitur *Subdiale*, 27.
In Tecto ſunt
Meniana, 28.
& *Coronides*, 29.

A Mine

A Mine. LXX. *Metallifodina.*



Miners, 1.
go into the Grave, 2.
by a Stick, 3.
or by Ladders, 4.
with Lanthorns, 5.
and dig out with a
Pick, 6. *the* Ore,
which being put into Baſkets, 7.
is drawn out with a Rope, 8.
by means of a Turn, 9.
and is carried
to the Melting-houſe, 10.
where it is forced with fire,
that the Metal *may run out*, 12.
the Droſs, 11. *is thrown aſide*

Metalli foſſores, 1.
ingrediuntur *Puteum fodinæ*, 2.
Bacillo, 3.
ſive *Gradibus*, 4.
cum *Lucernis*, 5.
& effodiunt *Ligone*, 6.
terram Metallicam,
quæ impoſita *Corbibus*, 7.
extrahitur *Fune*, 8.
ope *Machinæ tractoriæ*, 9.
& defertur
in *Uſtrinam*, 10.
ubi urgetur igne,
ut *Metallum*, 12. profluat,
Scoriæ, 11. abjiciuntur
ſeorſim.

The

The Blackſmith. LXXI. *Faber Ferrarius.*



The Blackſmith, 1.	*Faber ferrarius,* 1.
in his Smithy (*or* Forge) 2.	in *Uſtrina* (Fabricâ) 2.
bloweth the fire	inflat ignem
with a pair of Bellows, 3.	*Folle,* 3.
which he bloweth	quem adtollit
with his Feet, 4.	*Pede,* 4.
and ſo heateth the Iron:	atq; ita candefacit *Ferrum*:
And then he taketh it out	Deinde eximit
with the Tongs, 5.	*Forcipe,* 5.
layeth it upon the Anvil, 6.	imponit *Incudi,* 6.
and ſtriketh it	& cudit
with an Hammer, 7.	*Malleo,* 7.
where the ſparks, 8. *fly off.*	ubi *Stricturæ.* 8. exiliunt.
And thus are hammer'd out,	Et ſic excuduntur,
Nails, 9.	*Clavi,* 9.
Horſe-ſhoes, 10.	*Soleæ,* 10.
Cart-ſtrakes, 11.	*Canthi,* 11.
Chains, 12.	*Catenæ,* 12.
Plates, Locks *and* Keys,	*Laminæ, Seræ* cum *Clavibus,*
Hinges, *&c.*	*Cardines,* &c.
He quencheth hot Irons	Reſtinguit candentia
in the Cool trough.	Ferramenta in *Lacu.*

The

LXXII.

The Box-maker and the Turner.	*Scriniarius & Tornator.*



The Box-maker, 1.	*Arcularius*, 1.
ſmootheth hewn Boards, 2.	edolat *Aſſeres*, 2.
with a Plain, 3.	*Runcina*, 3.
upon a Work-board, 4.	in *Tabula*, 4.
he maketh them very ſmooth	deplanat
with a Little plain, 5.	*Planula*, 5.
he boreth them thorough	perforat (terebrat)
with an Augre, 6.	*Terebra*, 6.
carveth them with a Knife, 7.	ſculpit *Cultro*, 7.
faſteneth them together	combinat
with Glue *and* Cramp Irons, 8.	*Glutine* & *Subſcudibus*, 8.
and maketh Tables, 9.	& facit *Tabulas*, 9.
Boards, 10.	*Menſas*, 10.
Cheſts, 11. *&c.*	*Arcas* (Ciſtas) 11. &c.
The Turner, 12.	*Tornio*, 12.
ſitting over the Treddle, 13.	ſedens in *Inſili*, 13.
turneth with a Throw, 15.	tornat *Torno*, 15.

upon

upon a Turner's Bench, 14.	*ſuper Scamno Tornatorio*, 14.
Bowls, 16. Tops, 17.	*Globos*, 16. *Conos*, 17.
Puppets, 18.	*Icunculas*, 18.
and ſuch like Turners Work.	& *ſimilia Tornamenta.*

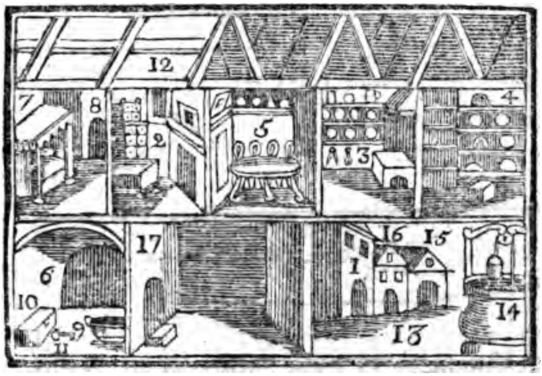
The Potter. LXXIII. *Figulus.*



The Potter, 1.	*Figulus*, 1.
ſitteth over a Wheel, 2.	ſedens ſuper *Rota*, 2.
maketh Pots, 4.	format *Ollas*, 4.
Pitchers, 5.	*Urceos*, 5.
Pipkins, 6.	*Tripodes*, 6.
Platters, 7.	*Patinas*, 7.
Pudding-pans, 8.	*Vaſa teſtacea*, 8.
Jugs, 9.	*Fidelias*, 9.
Lids, 10, *&c.*	*Opercula*, 10, &c.
of Potters Clay, 3.	ex *Argillâ*, 3.
afterwards he baketh them	poſtea excoquit
in an Oven, 11.	in *Furno*, 11.
and glazeth them	& incruſtat
with White Lead.	*Lithargyro.*
A broken Pot affordeth	Fracta Olla dat
Pot-ſherds, 12.	*Teſtas*, 12.

The

The Parts of a Houſe. LXXIV. *Partes Domus.*



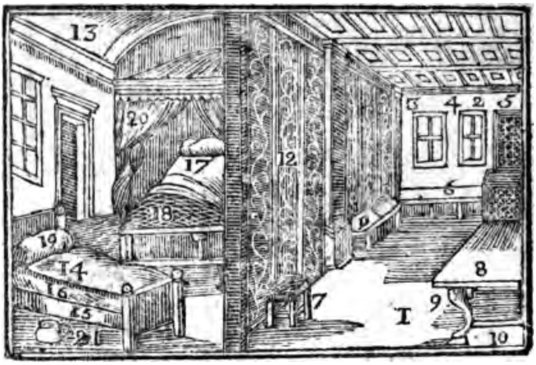
A Houſe *is divided*	*Domus* diſtinguitur
into inner Rooms,	in *Conclavia,*
ſuch as are the Entry, 1.	ut ſunt *Atrium,* 1.
the Stove, 2.	*Hypocauſtum,* 2.
the Kitchen, 3.	*Culina,* 3.
the Buttery, 4.	*Cella Penuaria,* 4.
the Dining Room, 5.	*Cœnaculum,* 5.
the Gallery, 6.	*Camera,* 6. *Cubiculum,* 7.
the Bed Chamber, 7,	cum Seceſſu *(La-*
with a Privy *made by it,* 8.	*trina)* 8. adſtructo.
Baſkets, 9.	*Corbes,* 9.
are of uſe for carrying things	inſerviunt rebus
	transferendis,
and Cheſts, 10.	*Arcæ,* 10.
(which are made faſt with a	(quæ *Clavâ,* 11. recludun-
Key, 11.) *for keeping them.*	tur) adſervandis illis.
Under the Roof	Sub Tecto, 12. eſt *Solum*
is the Floor, 12.	(Pavimentum)
In the Yard, 13.	In *Area,* 13.
is a Well, 14.	*Puteus,* 14.
a Stable, 15.	*Stabulum,* 15.

and

and a Bath, 16.	cum *Balneo*, 16.
Under the Houſe	Sub Domo
is the Cellar, 17.	eſt *Cella*, 17.

LXXV.

The Stove with the Bed-room. — *Hypocauſtum cum Dormitorio.*



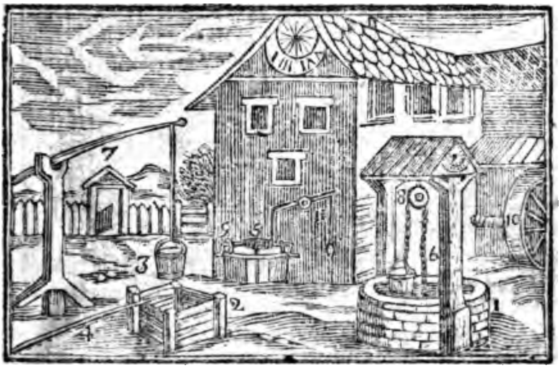
The Stove, 1.	*Hypocauſtum*, 1.
is beautified	ornatur
with an Arched Roof, 2.	*Laqueari*, 2.
and wainſcoted Walls, 3.	& *tabulatis Parietibus*, 3.
It is enlightened	Illuminatur
with Windows, 4.	*Feneſtris*, 4.
It is heated	Calefit
with an Oven, 5.	*Fornace*, 5.
Its Utenſils are	Ejus Utenſilia ſunt
Benches, 6.	*Scamna*, 6.
Stools, 7.	*Sellæ*, 7.
Tables, 8.	*Menſæ*, 8.
with Treſſels, 9.	cum *Fulcris*, 9.
Footſtools, 10.	ac *Scabellis*, 10.
and Cuſhions, 11.	& *Culcitris*, 11.

There

There are alſo Tapeſtries *hanged*, 12.
For ſoft lodging,
in a Sleeping-room, 13.
there is a Bed, 14.
ſpread on a Bed-ſtead, 15.
upon a Straw-pad, 16.
with Sheets, 17.
and Cover-lids, 18.
The Bolſter, 19.
is under one's head.
The Bed is covered
with a Canopy, 20.
A Chamber-pot, 21.
is for making water in.

Appenduntur etiam
Tapetes, 12.
Pro levi cubatu,
in *Dormitorio*, 13.
eſt *Lectus*, (Cubile) 14.
ſtratus in *Sponda*, 15.
ſuper *Stramentum*, 16.
cum *Lodicibus*, 17.
& *Stragulis*, 18.
Cervical, 19.
eſt ſub capite.
Canopeo, 20.
Lectus tegitur.
Matula, 21.
eſt veſicæ levandæ.

Wells. LXXVI. *Putei.*



Where Springs *are wanting*,
Wells *are digged*, 1.
and they are compaſſed about
with a Brandrith, 2.
leſt any ſhould fall in.
Thence is water drawn

Ubi *Fontes* deficiunt,
Putei, 1. effodiuntur,
& circumdantur
Crepidine, 2.
ne quis incidat.
Inde aqua hauritur

with

with Buckets, 3.	*Urnis (ſitulis)* 3.
hanging either at a Pole, 4.	pendentibus vel *Pertica*, 4.
or a Rope, 5.	vel *Fune*, 5.
or a Chain, 6.	vel *Catena*, 6.
and that either by a Swipe, 7.	idque aut *Tollenone*, 7.
or a Windle, 8.	aut *Girgillo*, 8.
or a Turn, 9.	aut *Cylindro*, 9.
with a Handle	*Manubriato*
or a Wheel, 10.	aut *Rota* (tympano) 10.
or to conclude,	aut deinque
by a Pump, 11.	*Antliâ*, 11.

The Bath. LXXVII. *Balneum.*



He that deſireth to be waſh'd	Qui cupit lavari
in cold water,	aquâ frigidâ,
goeth down into a River, 1.	deſcendit in *Fluvium*, 1.
In a Bathing-houſe, 2.	In *Balneario*, 2.
we waſh off the filth	abluimus *ſqualores*,
either ſitting in a Tub, 3.	ſive ſedentes in *Labro*, 3.
or going up	ſive conſcendentes
into the Hot-houſe, 4.	in *Sudatorium*, 4.

and

and we are rubbed	& defricamur
with a Pumice-ſtone, 6.	*Pumice*, 6.
or a Hair-cloth, 5.	aut *Cilicio*, 5.
In the Stripping-room, 7.	In *Apodyterio*, 7.
we put off our cloaths,	exuimus Veſtes,
and are tied about	& præcingimur *Caſtula* (Sub-
with an Apron, 8.	ligari) 8.
We cover our Heads	Tegimus caput
with a Cap, 9.	*Pileolo*, 9.
and put our feet	& imponimus pedes
in a Baſon, 10.	*Pelluvio*, 10.
The Bath-woman, 11.	*Balneatrix*, 11.
reacheth water in a Bucket, 12	miniſtrat aquam *Situla*, 12.
drawn out of the Trough, 13.	hauſtam ex *Alveo*, 13.
into which it runneth	in quem defluit
out of Pipes, 14.	è *Canalibus*, 14.
The Bath-keeper, 15.	*Balneator*, 15.
lanceth with a Lancet, 16.	ſcarificat *Scalpro*, 16.
and by applying	& applicando
Cupping-Glaſſes, 17.	*Cucurbitas*, 17.
he draweth the Blood	extrahit *Sanguinem*
betwixt the ſkin and the fleſh,	ſubcutaneum,
which he wipeth away	quem abſtergit
with a Spunge, 18.	*Spongiâ*, 18.

The

The Barbers Shop. LXXVI. *Tonſtrina.*

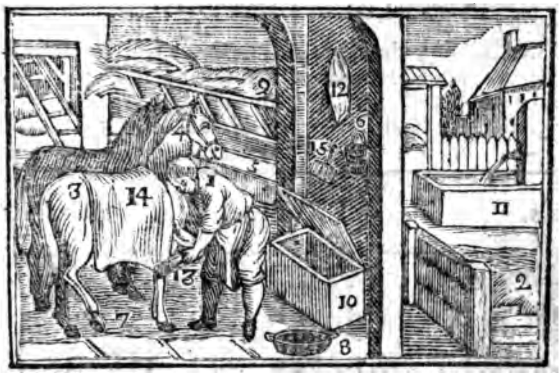


The Barber, 1.	*Tonſor*, 1.
in the Barbers-ſhop, 2.	in *Tonſtrina*, 2.
cutteth off the Hair	tondet *Crines*
and the Beard	& *Barbam*
with a pair of Scizzars, 3.	*Forcipe*, 3.
or ſhaveth with a Razor,	vel radit *Novaculâ*,
which he taketh	quam depromit
out of his Caſe, 4.	è *Theca*, 4.
And he waſheth one	Et lavat
over a Baſon, 5.	ſuper *Pelvim*, 5.
with Suds *running*	*Lixivio* defluente
out of a Laver, 6.	è *Gutturnio*, 6.
and alſo with Soap, 7.	ut & *Sapone*, 7.
and wipeth him	& tergit
with a Towel, 8.	*Linteo*, 8.
combeth him with a Comb, 9.	pectit *Pectine*, 9.
and curleth him	criſpat
with a Criſping Iron, 10.	*Calamiſtro*, 10.
Sometimes he cutteth a Vein	Interdum ſecat Venam
with a Pen-knife, 11.	*Scalpello*, 11.
where the Blood ſpirteth out, 12.	ubi Sanguis propullulat, 12.

The

The Chirurgeon *cureth* Wounds.	*Chirurgus* curat *Vulnera.*

The Stable. LXXIX. *Equile.*

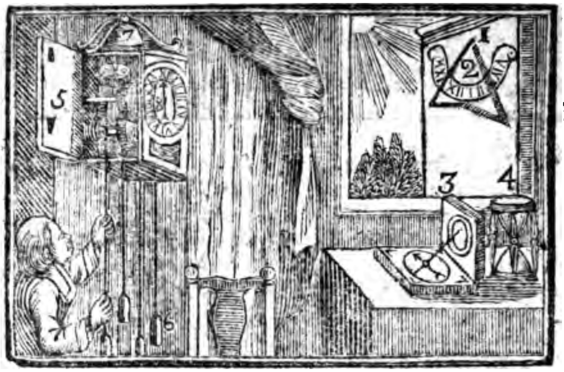


The Horſe-keeper, 1. *cleanſeth the* Stable *from* Dung, 2.	*Stabularius* (Equiſo) 1. purgat *Stabulum* a *Fimo*, 2.
He tieth a Horſe, 3. *with a* Halter, 4. *to the* Manger, 5. *or if he be apt to bite, he maketh him faſt with a* Muzzle, 6.	Alligat *Equum*, 3. *Capiſtro*, 4. ad *Præſepe*, 5. aut ſi mordax, conſtringit *Fiſcella*, 6.
Then he ſtreweth Litter, 7. *under him.*	Deinde ſubſternit *Stramenta*, 7.
He winnoweth Oats *with a* Van, 8. *(being mixt with Chaff, and taken out of a* Cheſt, 10.) *and with them feedeth the Horſe, as alſo with* Hay, 9.	*Ventilat Avenam*, *Vanno*, 8. (Paleis mixtam, ac deprompṫam è *Ciſta Pabulatoria*, 10. eâque paſcit equum, ut & *Fœno*, 9.

Afterwards he leadeth him
to the Watering-trough, 11.
to water.
Then he rubbeth him
with a Cloth, 12.
combeth him
with a Curry-comb, 15.
covereth him
with an Houſing-cloth, 14.
and looketh upon his Hooſs,
whether the Shoes, 13.
be faſt with the Nails.

Poſtea ducit
ad *Aquarium*, 11.
aquatum.
Tum detergit
Panno, 12.
depectit
Strigili, 15.
inſternit
Gauſape, 14.
& inſpicit *Soleas*,
an *Calcei ferrei*, 13.
firmis *Clavis* hæreant.

Dials. LXXX. *Horologia.*



A Dial
meaſureth Hours.
A Sun-Dial, 1.
ſheweth by the Shadow
of the Pin, 2.
what o'Clock *it is*;
either on a Wall,
or a Compaſs, 3.
An Hour-glaſs, 4.

Horologium
dimetitur Horas.
Solarium, 1.
oſtendit umbrâ
Gnomonis, 2.
quota ſit *Hora*;
ſive in Pariete,
ſive in *Pyxide Magnetica*, 3.
Clepſydra, 4.

ſheweth

ſheweth the four parts of an hour by the running of Sand, *heretofore of water.*
A Clock, 5. *numbereth alſo the Hours of the Night, by the Turning of the Wheels, the greateſt whereof is drawn by a* Weight, 6. *and draweth the reſt.*
Then either the Bell, 7. *by its ſound, being ſtruck on by the* Hammer, *or the* Hand, 8. *without, by its motion about, ſheweth the hour.*

oſtendit partes horæ quatuor, fluxu *Arenæ*, olim aquæ.
Automaton, 5. numerat etiam Nocturnas Horas, circulatione Rotarum, quarum maxima trahitur à *Pondere*, 6. & trahit cæteras.
Tum vel *Campana*, 7. ſonitu ſuo, percuſſâ a *Malleolo*, vel *Index*, 8. extra Circuitione ſua indicat horam.

The Picture. LXXXI. *Pictura*.



Pictures, 1. *delight the Eyes, and adorn Rooms.*
The Painter, 2. *painteth an* Image

Picturæ, 1. oblectant Oculos, & ornant Conclavia.
Pictor, 2. pingit *Effigiem*

with

with a Pencil, 3.	*Penicilio*, 3.
in a Table, 4.	in *Tabula*, 4.
upon a Caſe-frame, 5.	ſuper *Pluteo*, 5.
holding his Pallet, 6. *in his left hand*,	tenens *Orbem Pictorium*, 6. in ſiniſtra,
on which are the Paints	in quo *Pigmenta*
which were ground by the Boy, 7.	quæ terebantur à Puero, 7.
on a Marble.	in *marmore*.
The Carver	*Sculptor*
and Statuary	& *Statuarius*
carve Statues, 8.	exſculpunt *Statuas*, 8.
of Wood and Stone.	è Ligno & Lapide.
The Graver	*Cœlator*
and the Cutter	& *Scalptor*
grave Shapes, 10.	inſculpit *Figuras*, 10.
and Characters,	& *Characteres*,
with a Graving Chiſſel, 9.	*Cœlo*, 9.
in Wood, *Braſs*,	Ligno, Æri,
and other Metals.	aliiſque Metallis.

Looking-Glaſſes. LXXXII. *Specularia.*



Looking-glaſſes, 1.	*Specula*, 1.

are

are provided, that Men may ſee themſelves.	parantur, ut homines intueantur ſeipſos.
Spectacles, 2. *that he may ſee better who hath a weak ſight.*	*Perſpicilla*, 2. ut cernat acrius qui habet viſum debilem.
Things afar off are ſeen in a Perſpective Glaſs, 3. *as things near at hand.*	Remota videntur per *Teleſcopium*, 3. ut proxima.
A Flea *appeareth in a Multiplying-glaſs*, 4. *like a little Hog.*	*Pulex*, 4. in *Microſcopio* apparet ut porcellus.
The Rays of the Sun burn wood through a Burning-glaſs, 5.	Radii Solis accendunt ligna per *Vitrum urens*, 5.

The Cooper. LXXXIII. *Vietor.*



The Cooper, 1. *having an* Apron, 2. *tied about him,*	*Vietor*, 1. amictus *Præcinctorio*, 2.
maketh Hoops *of* Hazel-rods, 3. *upon a* Cutting-block, 4. *with a* Spoke-Shave, 5.	facit *Circulos* è *Virgis Colurnis*, 3. ſuper *Stellam inciſoriam*, 4. *Scalpro bimanubriato*, 5.

and Lags, *6. of* Timber.	*&* *Aſſulas*, 6. ex *ligno*.
Of Lags *he maketh* Hogs-heads, 7. *and* Pipes, 8.	Ex *Aſſulis* conficit *Dolia*, 7. & *Cupas*, 8.
with two Heads;	*Fundo* bino;
and Tubs, 9.	tum *Lacus*, 9.
Soes, 10.	*Labra*, 10.
Flaſkets, 11.	*Pitynas*, 11.
Buckets, 12.	& *Situlas*, 12.
with one Bottom.	fundo uno.
Then he bindeth them	Poſtea vincit
with Hoops, 13.	*Circulis*, 13.
which he tyeth faſt	quos ligat
with ſmall Twigs, 15.	*Viminibus*, 15.
by means of a Cramp-iron, 14.	ope *Falcis vietoriæ*, 14.
and he fitteth them on	& aptat
with a Mallet, 16.	*Tudite*, 16.
and a Driver, 17.	ac *Trudicula*, 17.

LXXXIV.

The Roper, and the Cordwainer. — *Reſtio*, *&* *Lorarius*.



The Roper, 1.	*Reſtio*, 1.

twiſteth

twiſteth Cords, 2.	contorquet *Funes*, 2.
of Tow, *or* Hemp, 4.	è *Stupa*, 4. vel *Cannabi*,
(which he wrappeth about himſelf)	(quam circumdat ſibi)
by the turning of a Wheel, 3.	agitatione *Rotulæ*, 3.
Thus are made,	Sic fiunt,
firſt Cords, 5.	primò *Funiculi*, 5.
then Ropes, 6.	tum *Reſtes*, 6.
and at laſt Cables, 7.	tandem *Rudentes*, 7.
The Cord-wainer, 8.	*Lorarius*, 8.
cutteth great Thongs, 10.	ſcindit *Loramenta*, 10.
Bridles, 11.	*Fræna*, 11.
Girdles, 12.	*Cingula*, 12.
Sword-Belts, 13.	*Balthcos*, 13.
Pouches, 14.	*Crumenas*, 14.
Port-mantles, 15. *&c.*	*Hippoperas*, 15. &c.
out of a Beaſt-hide, 9.	de *corio bubulo*, 9.

The Traveller. LXXXV. *Viator.*



A Traveller, 1.	*Viator*, 1.
beareth on his ſhoulders	portat humeris

in a Budget, 2.	in *Bulga*, 2.
thoſe things	quæ non capit
which his Satchel, 3.	*Funda*, 3.
or Couch, 4. *cannot hold.*	vel *Marſupium*, 4.
He is covered	Tegitur
with a Cloak, 5.	*Lacernâ*, 5.
He holdeth a Staff, 6. *in his Hand*	Tenet *Baculum*, 6. Manu.
wherewith to bear up himſelf.	quo ſe fulciat.
He hath need of	Opus habet
Proviſion for the way,	*Viatico*,
as alſo of a pleaſant and merry	ut & fido & facundo
Companion, 7.	*Comite*, 7.
Let him not forſake the High-road, 9. *for a* Foot-way, 8.	Non deſerat *Viam regiam*, 9. propter *Semitam*, 8.
unleſs it be a beaten Path.	niſi ſit *Callis tritus*.
By-ways, 10.	*Avia*, 10.
and places where two ways meet, 11.	& *Bivia*, 11.
deceive, and lead men aſide	fallunt, & ſeducunt
into Uneven places, 12.	in *Salebras*, 12.
ſo do not By-paths, 13.	non æquè *Tramites*, 13.
and Croſs-ways, 14.	& *Compita*, 14.
Let him therefore enquire	Sciſcitet igitur
of thoſe he meeteth, 15.	obvios, 15.
which way he muſt go;	quà ſit eundum;
and let him take heed	& caveat
of Robbers, 16.	*Prædones*, 16.
as in the way, ſo alſo	ut in viâ, ſic etiam
in the Inn, 17.	in *Diverſorio*, 17.
where he lodgeth all Night.	ubi pernoctat.

The

The Horſe-man. LXXXVI. *Eques.*



The Horſe-man, 1.	*Eques,* 1.
ſetteth a Saddle, 2.	imponit *Equo,* 3.
on his Horſe, 3.	*Ephippium,* 2.
and girdeth it on	idque ſuccingit
with a Girth, 4.	*Cingulo,* 4.
He layeth a Saddle-cloth, 5.	Inſternit etiam *Dorſuale,* 5.
alſo upon him.	
He decketh him with Trappings, *a* Fore-ſtall, 6.	Ornat cum *Phaleris,* *Frontali,* 6.
a Breaſt-cloth, 7.	*Antilena,* 7.
and a Crupper, 8.	& *Poſtilena,* 8.
Then he getteth upon his Horſe, putteth his feet into the Stirrups, 9.	Deinde inſilit in Equum, indit pedes *Stapedibus,* 9.
taketh the Bridle-rein, 10. 11. *in his left hand, wherewith he guideth and holdeth the Horſe.*	capeſſit *Lorum* (habenam) 10. *Freni,* 11. ſiniſtrâ, quo flectit, & retinet Equum.
Then he putteth to his Spurs, 12.	Tum admovet *Calcaria,* 12.

and

and ſetteth him on with a Switch, 13. *and holdeth him in with a* Muſrol, 14.
The Holſters, 15. *hang down from the* Pummel *of the* Saddle, 16. *in which the* Piſtols, 17. *are put.*
The Rider is clad in a ſhort Coat, 18. *his* Cloak *being tied behind him,* 19.
A Poſt, 20. *is carried on Horſeback a full Gallop.*

incitatque *Virgula,* 13. & cöercet *Poſtomide,* 14.
Bulgæ, 15. pendent ex *Apice Ephippii,* 16. quibus *Sclopi,* 17. inferuntur.
Ipſe Eques induitur *Chlamyde,* 18. *Lacernâ* revinctâ, 19. à tergo.
Veredarius, 20. fertur Equo curſim.

Carriages. LXXXVII. *Vehicula.*



We are carried on a Sled, 1. *over Snow and Ice.*
A Carriage with one Wheel, is called a Wheel-barrow, 2.

Vehimur *Trahâ,* 1. ſuper Nivibus & Glacie.
Vehiculum uni-rotum, dicitur *Pabo,* 2.

with

with two Wheels, a Cart, 3.	birotum, *Carrus*, 3.
with four Wheels, a Waggon,	quadrirotum *Currus*,
which is either	qui vel
a Timber-waggon, 4.	*Sarracum*, 4.
or a Load-waggon, 5.	vel *Plauſtrum*, 5.
The parts of the Waggon are,	Partes Currûs ſunt,
the Neep (*or* draught-tree) 6.	*Temo*, 6.
the Beam, 7.	*Jugum*, 7.
the Bottom, 8.	*Compages*, 8.
and the Sides, 9.	*Spondæ*, 9.
Then the Axle-trees, 10.	Tum *Axes*, 10.
about which the Wheels *run,*	circa quos *Rotæ* currunt,
the Lin-pins, 11.	*Paxillis*, 11.
and Axle-tree-ſtaves, 12.	& *Obicibus*, 12.
being faſtened before them.	præfixis.
The Nave, 13. *is the*	Modiolus, 13. *eſt*
groundfaſt of the Wheel, 14.	Baſis *Rotæ*, 14.
from which come	ex quo prodeunt
twelve Spokes, 15.	duodecim *Radii*, 15.
The Ring *encompaſſeth theſe,*	*Orbile* ambit hos,
which is made	compoſitum
of ſix Felloes, 16.	è ſex *Abſidibus*, 16.
and as many Strakes, 17.	& totidem *Canthis*, 17.
Hampers *and* Hurdles, 18.	*Corbes* & *Crates*, 18.
are ſet in a Waggon.	imponuntur Carrui.

LXXXVIII.

Carrying to and fro. *Vectura.*



The Coach-man, 1.
joineth a Horſe fit to match a Saddle-horſe, 2, 3.
to the Coach-tree,
with Thongs *or* Chains, 5.
hanging down from the Collar, 4.
Then he ſitteth upon
the Saddle-horſe,
and driveth them that go before him, 6.
with a Whip, 7.
and guideth them
with a String, 8.
He greaſeth the Axle-tree
with Axle-tree greaſe,
out of a Greaſe-pot, 9.
nd ſtoppeth the wheel
ith a Trigen, 10.

Auriga, 1.
jungit *Parippum*, 2. *Sellario*, 3.
ad *Temonem*,
Loris vel *Catenis*, 5.
dependentibus
de *Helcio*, 4.
Deinde inſidet
Sellario,
agit ante ſe anteceſſores, 6.
Scuticâ, 7.
& flectit
Funibus, 8.
Ungit *Axem*
Axungiâ,
ex *vaſe unguentario*, 9.
& inhibet rotam
Suſſlamine, 10.

in

in a ſteep deſcent.
And thus the Coach is driven along the Wheel-ruts, 11.
Great Perſons *are carried* with ſix Horſes, 12.
by two Coachmen,
in a Hanging-waggon,
which is called
a Coach, 13.
Others with two Horſes, 14.
in a Chariot, 15.
Horſe Litters, 16, 17.
are carried by two Horſes.
They uſe
Pack-horſes,
inſtead of Waggons,
through Hills *that are not paſſable,* 18.

in præcipiti deſcenſu.
Et ſic aurigatur
per *Orbitas,* 11.
Magnates vehuntur
Sejugibus, 12.
duobus *Rhedariis,*
Curru penſili,
qui vocatur
Carpentum (Pilentum) 13.
Alii *Bijugibus,* 14.
Eſſedo, 15.
Arceræ, 16. & *Lacticæ,* 17.
portantur à duobus Equis.
Utuntur
Jumentis Clitellariis,
loco *Curruum,*
per *montes* invios, 18.

LXXXIX.

Paſſing over Waters. *Tranſitus Aquarum.*



Leſt he that is to paſs over a River ſhould be wet,

Trajecturus flumen ne madefiat,

Bridge

Bridges, 1.	*Pontes*, 1.
were invented for Carriages,	excogitati ſunt pro Vehiculis,
and Foot-bridges, 2.	& *Ponticuli*, 2.
for Foot-men.	pro Peditibus.
If a River	Si Flumen
have a Ford, 3.	habet *Vadum*, 3.
it is waded over, 4.	vadatur, 4.
Floats, 5. *alſo are made of*	*Rates*, 5. etiam ſtruuntur
Timber pinned together;	ex compactis tignis;
or Ferry-boats, 6.	vel *Pontones*, 6.
of Planks laid cloſe together,	ex trabibus conſolidatis,
for fear they ſhould receive Water.	ne excipiant aquam.
Beſides Scullers, 7.	Porrò *Lintres* (Lembi) 7.
are made, which are rowed	fabricantur, qui
with an Oar, 8.	aguntur *Remo*, 8.
or Pole, 9.	vel *Conto*, 9.
or haled	aut trahuntur
with an Haling-rope, 10.	*Remulco*, 10.

Swimming. XC. *Natatus.*



·n are wont alſo	Solent etiam
·im over Waters	tranare aquas.

upon a bundle of flags, 1.
and beſides upon blown Beaſt-bladders, 2.
and after, by throwing their Hands *and* Feet, 3. *abroad.*
And at laſt they learned to tread the Water, 4.
being plunged up to the girdle-ſtead, and carrying their Cloaths upon their Head.
A Diver, 5.
can ſwim alſo under the Water like a Fiſh.

ſuper *ſcirpeum faſcem,* 1.
porrò ſuper inflatas *boum Veſicas,* 2.
deinde liberè jactatu *Manuum Pedumque,* 3.
Tandem didicerunt *calcare aquam,* 4.
immerſi cingulo tenus & geſtantes Veſtes ſupra caput.
Urinator, 5.
etiam natare poteſt ſub aquâ, ut Piſcis.

A Galley. XCI. *Navis actuaria.*



A Ship *furniſhed with Oars,* 1.
is a Barge, 2.
or a Foyſt, *&c.*
in which the Rowers, 3.

Navis inſtructa Remis, 1.
eſt *Uniremis,* 2.
vel *Biremis,* &c.
in quâ *Remiges,* 3.

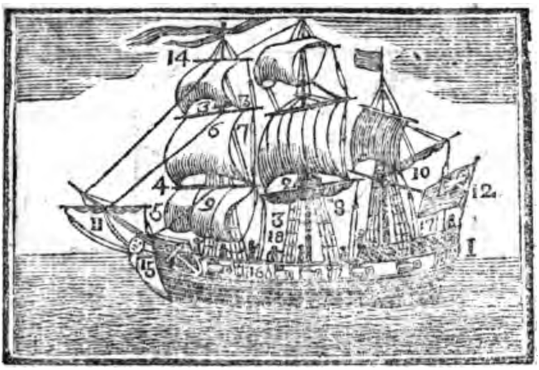
ſitting

ſitting on Seats, 4.
by the Oar-rings,
row, by ſtriking the water
with the Oars, 5.
The Ship-maſter, 6.
ſtanding in the Fore-Caſtle,
and the Steers-man, 7.
ſitting at the Stern,
and holding the Rudder, 8.
ſteer the Veſſel.

conſidentes per *Tranſtra*, 4.
ad *Scalmos*,
remigant pellendo aquam
Remis, 5.
Proreta, 6.
ſtans in *Prora*,
& *Gubernator*, 7.
ſedens in *Puppi*,
tenenſque *Clavum*, 8.
gubernant *Navigium*.

XCII.

A Merchant-Ship. — *Navis oneraria.*



A Ship, 1.
is driven onward,
not by Oars, but
by the only force of the Winds.
In it is a Maſt, 2. *ſet up,*
faſtened with Shrowds, 3.
all ſides to the main-chains,

Navigium, 1.
impellitur,
non remis, ſed
ſolâ vi Ventorum.
In illo *Malus*, 2. erigitur,
firmatus *Funibus*, 3.
undique ad *Oras Navis*,

to

to which the Sail-yards,4. *are*
tied, and the Sails, 5. *to*
theſe, which are ſpread open,6.
to the wind,
and are hoiſted by Bowlines,7.
The Sails are,
the Main-Sail, 8.
the Trinket, *or* Fore-ſail, 9.
the Mizen-Sail, *or* Poop-Sail, 10.
The Beak, 11.
is in the Fore-deck.
The Ancient, 12.
is placed in the Stern.
On the Maſt
is the Fore-top, 13.
the Watch-tower *of the Ship,*
and over the Fore-top
a Vane, 14.
to ſhew which way the Wind ſtandeth.
The Ship is ſtayed
with an Anchor, 15.
The Depth is fathomed
with a Plummet, 16.
Paſſengers walk up and down
the Decks, 17.
The Seamen run to and fro
through the Hatches, 18.
And thus, even Seas
are paſſed over.

cui annectuntur *Antennæ*, 4.
his *Vela*, 5. quæ
expanduntur, 6.
ad Ventum,
& *Verſoriis*, 7. verſantur.
Vela ſunt,
Artemon, 8.
Dolon, 9.
& *Epidromus*, 10.
Roſtrum, 11.
eſt in *Prora*.
Signum (vexillum) 12. ponitur in *Puppi*.
In Malo
eſt *Corbis*, 13.
Specula Navis,
& ſupra *Galeam*
Apluſtre, 14.
Ventorum Index.
Navis ſiſtitur
Anchorâ, 15.
Profunditas exploratur
Bolide, 16.
Navigantes deambulant
in *Tabulato*, 17.
Nautæ curſitant
per *Foros*, 18.
Atque ita, etiam Maria
trajiciuntur.

Ship-

Ship-wreck. XCIII. *Naufragium.*



When a Storm, 1.
ariſeth on a ſudden,
they ſtrike Sail, 2.
leſt the Ship ſhould be daſhed againſt Rocks, 3. *or light upon* Shelves, 4.
If they cannot hinder her, they ſuffer Ship-wreck, 5.
And then the Men, the Wares, *and all Things are miſerably loſt.*
Nor doth the Sheet-anchor, 6. *being caſt with a* Cable, *do any Good.*
Some eſcape
either on a Plank, 7.
and by ſwimming,
or in the Boat, 8.
Part of the Wares,
with the dead Folks,
is carried out of the Sea, 9. *upon the Shores.*

Cum *Procella,* 1.
oritur repentè,
contrahunt *Vela,* 2.
ne Navis ad *Scopulos,* 3. allidatur, aut incidat
Brevia (Syrtes) 4.
Si non poſſunt prohibere,
patiuntur *Naufragium,* 5.
Tum Homines,
Merces, omnia miſerabiliter pereunt.
Neque hic
Sacra anchora, 6. *Rudenti* jacta, quidquam adjuvat.
Quidam evadunt,
vel *tabula,* 7.
ac enatando,
vel *Scapha,* 8.
Pars Mercium
cum mortuis
à *Mari,* 9. in littora defertur.

Writing.

Writing. XCIV. *Ars Scriptoria.*



The Ancients writ
in Tables done over with wax
with a brazen Poitrel, 1.
with the ſharp end, 2.
whereof letters were engraven,
and rubbed out again with the
broad end, 3.
Afterwards
they writ Letters
with a ſmall Reed, 4.
We uſe a Gooſe-quill, 5.
the Stem, 6.
of which we make
with a Pen-knife, 7.
then we dip the Neb
in an Ink-horn, 8.
which is ſtopped
with a Stopple, 9.
and we put our Pens
into a Pennar, 10.
We dry a Writing

Veteres ſcribebant
in *Tabellis ceratis*
æneo *Stilo*, 1.
cujus parte cuſpidata, 2.
exarabantur literæ,
rurſum verò obliterabantur
planâ, 3.
Deinde
Literas pingebant
ſubtili Calamo, 4.
Nos utimur *Anſerina Penna*, 5. cujus *Caulem*, 6.
temperamus
Scalpello, 7.
tum intingimus *Crenam*
in *Atramentario*, 8.
quod obſtruitur
Operculo, 9.
& *Pennas* recondimus
in *Calamario*, 10.
Siccamus Scripturam

with

with Blotting-paper,
or Calis-ſand
out of a Sand-box, 11.
And we indeed
write from the left hand
towards the right, 12.
the Hebrews
from the right hand
towards the left, 13.
the Chineſe *and other* Indians,
from the top downwards, 14.

Chartâ bibulâ,
vel *Arenâ ſcriptoriâ*,
ex *Theca Pulveraria*, 11.
Et nos quidem
ſcribimus à ſiniſtra
dextrorſum, 12.
Hebræi
à dextrâ
ſiniſtrorſum, 13.
Chinenſes & *Indi* alii,
à ſummo deorſum, 14.

Paper. XCV. *Papyrus.*



The Ancients uſed
Beech-Boards, 1.
or Leaves, 2.
as alſo Barks, 3. *of* Trees;
eſpecially
of an Egyptian Shrub,
which was called Papyrus.
Now Paper *is in uſe*,
which the Paper-maker

Veteres utebantur
Tabulis Faginis, 1.
aut *Foliis*, 2.
ut & *Libris*, 3. *Arborum*;
præſertim
Arbuſculæ Ægyptiæ,
cui nomen erat *Papyrus*.
Nunc *Charta* eſt in uſu,
quam *Chartopæus*

maketh

maketh in a Paper-mill, 4.
of Linen rags, 5.
ſtamped to Maſh, 6.
which being taken up in
Frames, 7.
he ſpreadeth into Sheets, 8.
and ſetteth them in the Air
that they may be dried.
Twenty-five of theſe
make a Quire, 9.
twenty Quires a Ream, 10.
and ten of theſe
a Bale of Paper, 11.
That which is to laſt long
is written on Parchment, 12.

in *mola Papyracea*, 4. conficit
è *Linteis vetuſtis*, 5.
in *Pulmentum* contuſis, 6.
quod hauſtum
Normulis, 7.
diducit in *Plagulas*, 8.
exponitque aëri,
ut ſiccentur.
Harum XXV.
faciunt *Scapum*, 9.
XX Scapi *Volumen minus*, 10.
horum X.
Volumen majus, 11.
Duraturum diu
ſcribitur in *Membrana*, 12.

Printing. XCVI. *Typographia.*



The Printer *hath*
metal Letters
in a great number
put into Boxes, 5.
The Compoſitor, 1.

Typographus habet
Typos Metallos,
magno numero
diſtributos per *Loculamenta*, 5.
Typotheta, 1.

taketh

taketh them out one by one,
and according to the Copy,
(which he hath faſtened
before him in a Viſorum, 2.)
compoſeth words
in a Compoſing-ſtick, 3.
till a Line *be made;*
he putteth theſe in a Gally, 4.
till a Page, 6. *be made,*
and theſe again in a Form, 7.
and he locketh them up
in Iron Chaſes, 8.
with Quoins, 9.
leſt they ſhould drop out,
and putteth them under
the Preſs, 10.
Then the Preſs-man
beateth it over
with Printers Ink,
by means of Balls, 11.
ſpreadeth upon it the Papers
put in the Friſket, 12.
which being put
under the Spindle, 14.
on the Coffin, 13.
and preſſed down with a
Bar, 15.
he maketh to take impreſſion.

eximit illos ſingulatim,
& ſecundum *exemplar,*
(quod habet præfixum
ſibi *Retinaculo,* 2.)
componit Verba
Gnomone, 3.
donec *verſus* fiat;
hos indit *Formæ,* 4.
donec *Pagina,* 6. fiat;
has iterum *Tabulâ compoſitoriâ,* 7. coarctatque eos
Marginibus ferreis, 8.
ope *Cochlearum,* 9.
ne dilabantur,
ac ſubjicit
Prelo, 10.
Tum *Impreſſor*
illinit
Atramento impreſſorio,
ope *Pilarum,* 11.
ſuperimponit Chartas
inditas *Operculo,* 12.
quas ſubditas
Trochleæ, 14.
in *Tigello,* 13.
& impreſſas
Suculâ, 15.
facit imbibere typos.

The

XCVII.

The Bookſellers Shop. *Bibliopolium.*



The Bookſeller, 1.
ſelleth Books
in a Bookſellers Shop, 2.
of which he writeth
a Catalogue, 3.
The Books are placed
on Shelves, 4.
and are laid open for uſe
upon a Deſk, 5.
A Multitude of Books
is called a Library, 6.

Bibliopola, 1.
vendit *Libros*
in *Bibliopolio*, 2.
quorum conſcribit
Catalogum, 3.
Libri diſponuntur
per *Repoſitoria*, 4.
& exponuntur ad uſum,
ſuper *Pluteum*, 5.
Multitudo Librorum
vocatur *Bibliotheca*, 6.

The Book-binder. XCVIII. *Bibliopegus.*



In times paſt they glued
Paper to Paper,
and rolled them up together,
into one Roll, 1.
At this day
the Book-binder
bindeth Books,
whilſt he wipeth, 2.
over Papers ſteept in Gum-water, *and then foldeth them together,* 3.
beateth with a hammer, 4.
then ſtitcheth them up, 5.
preſſeth them in a Preſs, 6.
which hath two Screws, 7.
glueth them on the back,
cutteth off the edges
with a round Knife, 8.
and at laſt covereth them
with Parchment *or* Leather, 9.
maketh them handſome,
and ſetteth on Claſps, 10.

Olim agglutinabant
Chartam Chartæ,
convolvebantque eas
in unum *Volumen,* 1.
Hodiè
Compactor
compingit Libros;
dum tergit, 2.
chartas maceratas *aquâ glutinoſâ,* deinde
complicat, 3.
malleat, 4.
tum conſuit, 5.
comprimit *Prelo,* 6.
quod habet duos *Cochleas,* 7.
conglutinat dorſo,
demarginat
rotundo *Cultro,* 8.
tandem veſtit
Membranâ, vel *Corio,* 9.
efformat,
& affigit *Uncinulos,* 10.

A Book

A Book. XCIX. *Liber.*



A Book,	*Liber,*
as to its outward Shape,	quoad exteriorem Formam,
is either in Folio, 1.	eſt vel in *Folio,* 1.
or in Quarto, 2.	vel in *Quarto,* 2.
in Octavo, 3.	in *Octavo,* 3.
in Duodecimo, 4. *either*	in *Duodecimo,* 4. vel
made to open Side-ways, 5.	*Columnatus,* 5.
or Long-ways, 6.	vel *Linguatus,* 6.
with Brazen Claſps, 7.	cum *Æneis Clauſuris,* 7.
or Strings, 8.	vel *Ligulis,* 8.
and Square-boſſes, 9.	& *angularibus Bullis,* 9.
Within are Leaves, 10.	Intùs ſunt *Folia,* 10.
with two Pages,	duabus *Paginis,*
ſometimes divided with Columns, 11.	aliquando *Columnis* diviſa, 11.
and Marginal Notes, 12.	cumq; *Notis Marginalibus,* 12.



theſe are chaſtiſed	hi caſtigantur
with a Ferula, 11.	*Ferulâ* (baculo) 11.
and a Rod, 12.	& *Virgâ*, 12.

The Study. CI. *Muſeum.*



The Study, 1.	*Muſeum*, 1.
is a place where a Student, 2.	eſt locus ubi Studioſus, 2.
apart from Men,	ſecretus ab hominibus,
ſitteth alone,	ſedet ſolus,
addicted to his Studies,	deditus *Studiis*,
whilſt he readeth Books, 3.	dum lectitat *Libros*, 3.
which being within his reach	quos penes ſe
he layeth open upon a Deſk, 4.	& exponit ſuper *Pluteum*, 4.
and picketh all the beſt things	& excerpit optima quæque
out of them	ex illis
into his own Manual, 5.	in *Manuale* ſuum, 5.
or marketh them in them	notat in illis
with a Daſh, 6.	*Liturâ*, 6.
or a little Star, 7.	vel *Aſteriſco*, 7.
in the Margin.	ad *Marginem*.
Being to ſit up late,	Lucubraturus,

he ſetteth a Candle, 8.	*elevat Lychnum (Candelam)* 8.
on a Candleſtick, 9.	in *Candelabro*, 9.
which is ſnuffed with Snuf-fers, 10. *before the Candle he*	qui emungitur *Emunctorio*, 10. ante Lychnum collocat
placeth a Screen, 11.	*Umbraculum*, 11.
which is green, that it may not hurt his Eye-ſight;	quod viride eſt, ne hebetet ocûlorum aciem:
richer Perſons uſe a Taper,	opulentiores utuntûr *Cêreo*,
for a Tallow-Candle *ſtinketh and ſmoaketh*.	nam *Candela ſebacea* fœtet & fumigat.
A Letter, 12. *is wrapped up, writ upon*, 13.	*Epiſtola*, 12. complicatur, inſcribitur, 13.
and ſealed, 14.	& obſignatur, 14.
Going abroad by night, he maketh uſe of a Lan-thorn, 15. *or a* Torch, 16.	Prodiens noctu, utitur *Lanterna*, 15. vel *Face*, 16.

CII.

Arts belonging to Speech. — *Artes Sermonis.*



Grammar, 1. | *Grammatica*, 1.

is converſant about Letters, 2.
of which it maketh Words, 3.
and teacheth how to utter,
write, 4. *put together,*
and part them rightly.

Rhetorick, 5.
doth as it were paint, 6.
a rude Form, 7.
of Speech with Oratory
Flouriſhes, 8.
ſuch as are Figures,
Elegancies,
Adages,
Apothegms,
Sentences,
Similies,
Hieroglyphicks, &c.

Poetry, 9.
gathereth theſe Flowers *of*
Speech, 10.
and tieth them as it were
into a little Garland, 11.
and ſo making of Proſe
a Poem,
it maketh ſeveral ſorts of Verſes
and Odes,
and is therefore crown'd with
a Laurel, 12.

Muſick, 13.
ſetteth Tunes, 14.
with pricks,
to which it fitteth words,
and ſo ſingeth alone,
or in Conſort,
or by Voice,
or Muſical Inſtruments, 15.

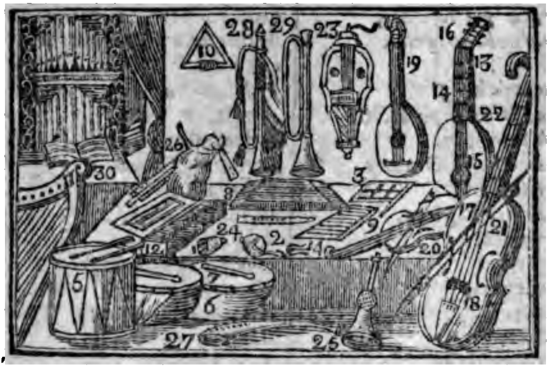
verſatur circa *Literas,* 2.
ex quibus componit *Voces,*
verba, 3. docetque eloqui, ſcribere, 4. conſtruere,
diſtinguere (interpungere)
eas rectè.

Rhetorica, 5.
pingit, 6. quaſi
rudem *formam,* 7.
Sermonis *Oratoriis*
Pigmentis, 8.
ut ſunt *Figuræ,*
Elegantiæ,
Adagia (proverbia)
Apothegmata,
Sententiæ (Gnomæ)
Similia,
Hieroglyphica, &c.

Poeſis, 9.
colligit
hos *Flores Orationis,* 10.
& colligat quaſi
in *Corollam,* 11.
atque ita, faciens è *proſa*
ligatam orationem,
componit varia *Carmina,*
& *Hymnos* (*Odas*)
ac propterea coronatur
Lauru, 12.

Muſica, 13.
componit *Melodias,* 14.
Notis,
quibus aptat verba,
atque ita cantat ſola,
vel *Concentu* (*Symphonia*)
aut voce,
aut inſtrumentis Muſicis, 15.

Muſical Inſtruments. CIII. *Inſtrumenta muſica.*



Muſical Inſtruments *are*
thoſe which make a ſound:
Firſt,
when they are beaten upon,
as a Cymbal 1. *with a* Peſtil,
a little Bell, 2,
with an Iron pellet *within*;
or Rattle, 3.
by toſſing it about;
a Jews-Trump, 4.
being put to the mouth,
with the finger;
a Drum, 5.
and a Kettle, 6.
with a Drum-ſtick, 7.
as alſo the Dulcimer, 8.
with the Shepherd's-harp, 9.
and the Tymbrel, 10.
Secondly,
upon which Strings
are ſtretched, and ſtruck upon,
as the Pſaltery, 11.

Muſica inſtrumenta ſunt
quæ edunt vocem:
Primò,
cum pulſantur,
ut *Cymbalum*, 1. *Piſtillo*,
Tintinnabulum, 2.
intus *Globulo ferreo*;
Crepitaculum, 3.
circumverſando;
Crembalum, 4.
ori admotum,
Digito;
Tympanum, 5.
& *Ahenum*, 6.
Claviculâ, 7.
ut & *Sambuca*, 8.
cum *Organo paſtoritio*, 9.
& *Siſtrum* (Crotalum) 10.
Secundò,
in quibus *Chordæ*
intenduntur & plectuntur,
ut *Nablium*, 11.

and

and the Virginals, 12.	cum *Clavicordio*, 12.
with both hands;	utrâque manu;
the Lute, 13.	*Teſtudo* (Chelys) 13.
(*in which is the Neck*, 14.	(in quâ *Jugum*, 14.
the Belly, 15.	*Magadium*, 15.
the Pegs, 16.	& *Verticilli*, 16.
by which the Strings, 17.	quibus *Nervi*, 17.
are ſtr tched	intenduntur
upon the Bridge, 18.)	ſuper *Ponticulam*, 18.)
the Cittern, 19.	& *Cythara*, 19.
with the right hand only,	Dexterâ tantum,
the Vial, 20.	*Pandura*, 20.
with a Bow, 21.	*Plectro*, 21.
and the Harp, 23.	& *Lyra*, 23.
with a Wheel within,	intus rotâ,
which is turned about:	quæ verſatur:
the Stops, 22.	*Dimenſiones*, 22.
in every one are touched	in ſingulis tanguntur
with the left hand.	ſiniſtra.
At laſt,	Tandem
thoſe which are blown,	quæ inflantur,
as with the mouth,	ut Ore,
the Flute, 24.	*Fiſtula* (*Tibia*) 24.
the Shawm, 25.	*Gingras*, 25.
the Bag-pipe, 26.	*Tibia utricularis*, 26.
the Cornet, 27.	*Lituus*, 27.
the Trumpet, 28, 29.	*Tuba*, 28. *Buccina*, 29.
or with Bellows,	vel Follibus,
as a pair of Organs, 30.	ut *Organum pneumaticum*, 30.



The Naturaliſt, 1. *vieweth all the works of God in the World.*

The Supernaturaliſt, 2. *ſearcheth out the Cauſes and Effects of Things.*

The Arithmetician reckoneth Numbers, by adding, ſubtracting, multiplying, and dividing; and that either by Cyphers, 3. *on a Slate, or by Counters,* 4. *upon a Deſk.*

Country People reckon, 5. *with Figures of Tens,* X. *and Figures of Five,* V. *by Twelves, Fifteens, and Threeſcores.*

Phyſicus, 1. ſpeculatur omnia Dei Opera in Mundo.

Metaphyſicus, 2. perſcrutatur Cauſas & Rerum *Effecta.*

Arithmeticus computat *Numeros,* addendo, ſubtrahendo, multiplicando, dividendo; idque vel *Cyphris,* 3. in *Palimpſeſto,* vel *Calculis,* 4. ſuper *Abacum.*

Ruſtici numerant, 5. *Decuſſibus,* X. & *Quincuncibus,* V. per *Duodenas, Quindenas,* & *Sexagenas.*

Geometry. CV. *Geometria.*



A Geometrician
meaſureth the height *of*
a Tower, 1 . . . . 2.
or the diſtance
of places, 3. . . . 4.
either with a Quadrant, 5.
or a Jacob's-ſtaff, 6.
He marketh out the
Figures of Things,
with Lines, 7.
Angles, 8.
and Circles, 9.
by a Rule, 10.
a Square, 11.
and a pair of Compaſſes, 12.
Out of theſe ariſe
an Oval, 13.
a Triangle, 14.
a Quadrangle, 15.
and other figures.

Geometra
metitur *altitudinem*
Turris, 1. . . . 2.
aut *diſtantiam*
Locorum, 3. . . . 4.
ſive *Quadrante*, 5.
ſive *Radio*, 6.
Deſignat
Figuras Rerum
Lineis, 7.
Angulis, 8.
& *Circulis*, 9.
ad *Regulam*, 10.
Normam, 11.
& *Circinum*, 12.
Ex his oriuntur
Cylindrus, 13.
Trigonus, 14.
Tetragonus, 15.
& aliæ figuræ.

The Celeſtial Sphere. CVI. *Sphera cæleſtis.*



Aſtronomy *conſidereth the* motion of the Stars ;
Aſtrology,
the Effects of them.
The Globe of Heaven
is turned about upon an
Axle-tree, 1.
about the Globe of the
earth, 2.
in the ſpace of XXIV. *hours.*
The Pole-ſtars, *or* Pole,
the Arctick, 3.
and Antarctick, 4.
conclude the Axle-tree
at both ends.
The Heaven *is full of Stars every where.*
There are reckoned above
a thouſand fixed Stars ;
but of Conſtellations
towards the North, XXI.
towards the South [illegible]

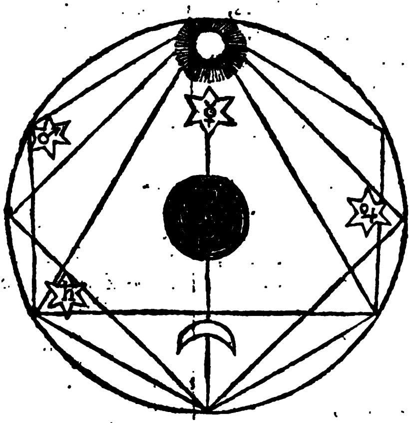
Aſtronomia conſiderat
motus Aſtrorum ;
Aſtralogia,
eorum effectus.
Globus Cæli
volvitur
ſuper *Axem*, 1.
circa *globum*
terræ, 2.
ſpacio XXIV. horarum.
Stellæ polares,
Arcticus, 3.
& *Antarcticus*, 4.
finiunt *Axem*
utrinque.
Cælum eſt Stellatum
undique.
Stellarum fixarum
numerantur plus *mille* ;
Siderum verò
Septentrionarium, XXI.
Meridionalium, XVI.

Add

Add to theſe the XII. ſigns
of the Zodiaque, 5.
every one XXX. *degrees,*
whoſe names are ♈ Aries,
♉ Taurus, ♊ Gemini,
♋ Cancer, ♌ Leo, ♍ Virgo,
♎ Libra, ♏ Scorpius,
♐ Sagittarius, ♑ Capricor.
♒ Aquarius, ♓ Piſces.
Under this move the ſeven
wandering-ſtars,
which they call Planets,
whoſe way is a circle
in the middle of the Zodiack,
called the Ecliptick, 6.
Other Circles are,
the Horizon, 7.
the Meridian, 8.
the Æquator, 9.
the two Colures,
the one of the Equinoxes, 10.
(of the Spring,
when the ☉ *entereth into* ♈;
Autumnal
when it entereth into ♎)
the other of the Solſtices, 11.
(of the Summer,
when the ☉ *entereth into* ♋;
of the Winter,
when it entereth into ♑)
the two Tropicks,
the Tropick of Cancer, 12.
the Tropick of Capricorn, 13.
and the two
polar Circles, 14. . . 15.

Adde Signa XII.
Zodiaci, 5.
quodlibet graduum, XXX.
quorum nomina ſunt,
♈ *Aries*, ♉ *Taurus*, ♊ *Gem.*
♋ *Cancer*, ♌ *Leo*, ♍ *Virgo*
♎ *Libra*, ♏ *Scorpius*,
♐ *Sagittarius*, ♑ *Capricorn*,
♒ *Aquarius*, ♓ *Piſces*.
Sub hoc curſitant
Stellæ errantes VII.
quas vocant *Planetas*,
quorum via eſt Circulus,
in medio Zodiaci,
dictus *Ecliptica*, 6.
Alii Circuli ſunt,
Horizon, 7.
Meridianus, 8.
Æquator, 9.
duo *Coluri*,
alter *Æquinoxiorum*, 10.
(*Verni*,
quando ☉ ingreditur ♈;
Autumnalis,
quando ingreditur ♎)
alter *Solſticiorum*, 11.
(*Æſtivi*,
quando ☉ ingreditur ♋;
Hyberni,
quando ingreditur ♑)
duo *Tropici*,
Tr. Cancri, 12.
Tr. Capricorni, 13.
& duo
Polares, 14. . . 15.

The Aſpects of the Planets. CVI. *Planetarum Aſpectus.*



The Moon, ☽
runneth through the Zodiack
every Month;
The Sun, ☉
in a Year;
Mercury, ☿
and Venus, ♀
about the Sun,
the one in a hundred and fif-teen, the other in 585 *Days*;
Mars, ♂
in two Years;
Jupiter, ♃
is almoſt twelve;
Saturn, ♄
in thirty Years.
Hereupon they meet variouſly among themſelves, and have mutual Aſpects one towards another.

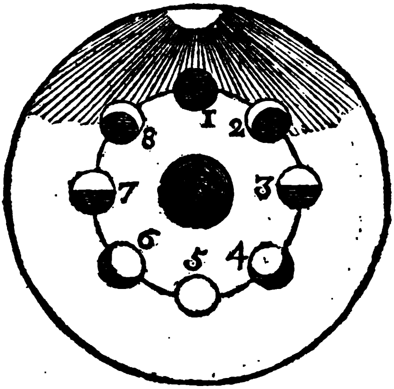
Luna, ☽
percurrit *Zodiacum*
ſingulis *Menſibus*;
Sol, ☉
Anno;
Mercurius, ☿
& *Venus*, ♀
circa Solem,
ille CXV.
hæc DLXXXV. Diebus;
Mars, ♂
Biennio;
Jupiter, ♃
ferè duodecim;
Saturnus, ♄
triginta Annis.
Hinc conveniunt variè
inter ſe,
& ſe mutuo adſpiciunt.

As here the ☉ *and* ☿ *are in* Conjunction,
☉ *and* ☽ *in* Oppoſition,
☉ *and* ♄ *in a* Trine Aſpect,
☉ *and* ♃ *in a* Quartile,
☉ *and* ♂ *in a* Sextile.

Ut hic ſunt, ☉ & ☿ in *Conjunctione,*
☉ & ☽ in *Oppoſitione,*
☉ & ♄ in *Trigono,*
☉ & ♃ in *Quadratura,*
☉ & ♂ in *Sextili.*

CVII.

The Apparitions of the Moon. *Phaſes Lunæ.*



The Moon *ſhineth not by her own* Light, *but that which is borrowed of the* Sun.

For the one half of it is always enlightened, the other remaineth darkiſh.

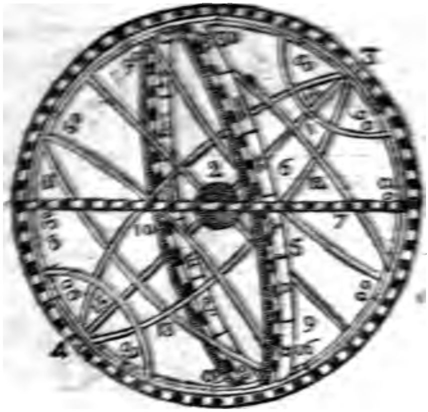
Hereupon we ſee it in Conjunction *with the* Sun, 1. *to be obſcure, almoſt none at all; in* Oppoſition, 5.

Luna lucet non ſua propria *Luce,* ſed mutuatâ a *Sole.*

Nam altera ejus medietas ſemper illuminatur, altera manet caliginoſa.

Hinc videmus, in *Conjunctione Solis,* 1. obſcuram, imo nullam: in Oppoſitione, 5.

The Celeſtial Sphere. CVI. Sphæra cæleſtis.



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the motion of the Stars;
Aſtrology,
the Effects of them.
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about the Globe of the
earth, 2.
in the ſpace of XXIV. *hours.*
The Pole-ſtars, *or* Pole,
the Arctick, 3.
and Antarctick, 4.
conclude the Axle-tree
at both ends.
The Heaven *is full of Stars*
every where.
There are reckoned above
a thouſand fixed Stars;
but of Conſtellations
towards the North, XXI.
towards the South, XVI.

Aſtronomia conſiderat
motus Aſtrorum;
Aſtrologia,
eorum effectus.
Globus Cœli
volvitur
ſuper *Axem*, 1.
circa *globum*
terræ, 2.
ſpacio XXIV. horarum.
Stellæ polares,
Arcticus, 3.
& *Antarcticus*, 4.
finiunt *Axem*
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Cœlum eſt Stellatum
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Stellarum fixarum
numerantur plus *mille*;
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Under this move the ſeven
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the Tropick of Cancer, 12.
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and the two
polar Circles, 14. . . 15.

Adde *Signa* XII.
Zodiaci, 5.
quodlibet graduum, XXX.
quorum nomina ſunt,
♈ *Aries,* ♉ *Taurus,* ♊ *Gem.*
♋ *Cancer,* ♌ *Leo,* ♍ *Virgo*
♎ *Libra,* ♏ *Scorpius,*
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Sub hoc curſitant
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Alii Circuli ſunt,
Horizon, 7.
Meridianus, 8.
Equator, 9.
duo *Coluri,*
alter *Æquinoxiorum,* 10.
(*Verni,*
quando ☉ ingreditur ♈;
Autumnalis,
quando ingreditur ♎)
alter *Solſticiorum,* 11.
(*Æſtivi,*
quando ☉ ingreditur ♋;
Hyberni,
quando ingreditur ♑)
duo *Tropici,*
Tr. Cancri, 12.
Tr. Capricorni, 13.
& duo
Polares, 14. . . 15.

whole and clear,
(and we call it
the Full Moon;)
ſometimes in the half,
(and we call it the Prime, 3.
and laſt quarter, 7.)
Otherwiſe it waxeth, 2...4.
or waneth, 6...8.
and is ſaid to be horned,
or more than half round.

totam & lucidam,
(& vocamus
Plenilunium;)
alias dimidiam,
(& dicimus *Primam,* 3.
& *ultimam,* 7. *Quadram.*)
Cæteroqui creſcit, 2...4.
aut decreſcit, 6...8.
& vocatur *falcata,*
vel *gibboſa.*

The Eclipſes. CVIII. *Eclipſes.*



The Sun
is the fountain of light,
inlightening all things;
but the Earth, 1.
and the Moon, 2.
being ſhady Bodies,
are not pierced with its rays,
for they caſt a ſhadow upon
the place juſt over againſt them.
Therefore
when the Moon lighteth

Sol
eſt fons Lucis,
illuminans omnia;
ſed *Terra,* 1.
& *Luna,* 2.
Corpora opaca,
non penetrantur ejus radiis,
nam jaciunt umbram
in locum oppoſitum.
Ideo,
cum Luna incidit

into

into the ſhadow of the Earth, 2.
it is darkened, which we call
an Eclipſe, *or defect.*
But when the Moon *runneth*
betwixt the Sun
and the Earth, 3.
it covereth it with its ſhadow;
and this we call
the Eclipſe *of the* Sun,
becauſe it taketh from us
the ſight of the Sun,
and its light;
neither doth the Sun *for all that*
ſuffer any thing,
but the Earth.

in umbram *Terræ*, 2.
obſcuratur, quod vocamus
Eclipſin (deliquium) *Lunæ.*
Cum vero *Luna* currit
inter *Solem*
& *Terram*, 3.
obtegit illum umbrâ ſuâ;
& hoc vocamus
Eclipſin Solis,
quia adimit nobis
proſpectum *Solis,*
& lucem ejus;
nec tamen *Sol*
patitur aliquid,
ſed *Terra.*

CIX.

The Terreſtrial Sphere. — *Sphera terreſtris.*

a.



The Earth *is round,*
and therefore to be repreſented
by two Hemiſpheres, a . . . b.
The Circuit of it

Terra eſt rotunda,
fingenda igitur
duobus *Hemiſpheriis*, a . . . b.
Ambitus ejus

Spain. 1.	*Hiſpania*, 1.
France, 2.	*Gallia*, 2.
Italy, 3.	*Italia*, 3.
England, 4.	*Anglia* (Britannia) 4.
Scotland, 5.	*Scotia*, 5.
Ireland, 6.	*Hibernia*, 6.
Germany, 7.	*Germania*, 7.
Bohemia, 8.	*Bohemia*, 8.
Hungary, 9.	*Hungaria*, 9.
Croatia, 10.	*Croatia*, 10.
Dacia, 11.	*Dacia*, 11.
Sclavonia, 12.	*Sclavonia*, 12.
Greece, 13.	*Græcia*, 13.
Thrace, 14.	*Thracia*, 14.
Podolia, 15.	*Podolia*, 15.
Tartary, 16.	*Tartaria*, 16.
Lithuania, 17.	*Lituania*, 17.
Poland, 18.	*Polonia*, 18.
The Netherlands, 19.	*Belgium*, 19.
Denmark, 20.	*Dania*, 20.
Norway, 21.	*Norvegia*, 21.
Swedeland, 22.	*Suecia*, 22.
Lapland, 23.	*Lappia*, 23.
Finland, 24.	*Finnia*, 24.
Liſland, 25.	*Livonia*, 25.
Pruſſia, 26.	*Boruſſia*, 26.
Muſcovy, 27.	*Muſcovia*, 27.
and Ruſſia, 28.	& *Ruſſia*, 28.

Mora

Moral Philoſophy. CXI. *Ethica.*



This Life *is a* way,
or a place divided into two ways, *like*
Pythagoras's Letter Y.
broad, 1.
on the left-hand track ;
narrow, 2. *on the right* ;
that belongs to Vice, 3.
this to Virtue, 4.
Mind, young Man, 5.
imitate Hercules;
leave the left hand way,
turn from Vice ;
the Entrance, 6. *is fair,*
but the End, 7.
is ugly and ſteep down.
Go on the right hand,
though it be thorny, 8.
no way is unpaſſable to virtue ;
follow whither Virtue leadeth

Vita hæc eſt *via*,
ſive *Bivium*,
ſimile
Litteræ *Pithagoricæ* Y.
latum, 1.
ſiniſtro tramite,
anguſtum, 2. dextro;
ille *Vitii*, 3. eſt,
hic *Virtutis*, 4.
Adverte, juvenis, 5.
imitare *Herculem* ;
linque ſiniſtram,
averſare vitium;
Aditus ſpecioſus, 6.
ſed *Exitus*, 7.
turpis & præceps.
Dextera ingredere,
utut ſpinoſa, 8.
nulla via invia virtuti;
ſequere quâ viâ ducit virtus

through

[illegible]

[illegible] CX[illegible] *Prudentia.*



Prudence, 1.	*Prudentia, 1.*
looketh upon all things	circumſpectat omnia

as

as a Serpent, 2.	ut *Serpens*, 2.
and doeth, ſpeaketh, or thinketh nothing in vain.	agitque, loquitur, aut cogitat nihil incaſſum.
She looks backwards, 3.	*Reſpicit*, 3.
as into a Looking-glaſs, 4.	tanquam in *Speculum*, 4.
to things paſt;	ad *præterita*;
and ſeeth before her, 5.	& *proſpicit*, 5.
as with a Perſpective-glaſs, 7.	tanquam *Teleſcopio*, 7.
things to come,	*Futura*,
or the End, 6.	ſeu *Finem*, 6.
and ſo ſhe perceiveth what ſhe hath done, and what remaineth to be done.	atque ita perſpicit quid egerit, & quid reſtet agendum.
She propoſeth	Actionibus ſuis
an Honeſt, Profitable,	præfigit *Scopum*,
and withal, if it may be done,	*Honeſtum*, *Utilem*,
a Pleaſant End	ſimulque, ſi fieri poteſt,
to her Actions.	*Jucundum*.
Having foreſeen the End,	*Fine* proſpecto,
ſhe looketh out Means,	diſpicit *Media*,
as a Way, 8.	ceu *Viam*, 8.
which leadeth to the End;	quæ ducit ad finem;
but ſuch as are certain and eaſy, and fewer rather than more,	ſed certa & facilia, pauciora potiùs quàm plura,
leſt any thing ſhould hinder.	ne quid impediat.
She watcheth Opportunity, 9.	Attendit *Occaſioni*, 9.
(*which having*	(quæ
a buſhy Forehead, 10.	*Fronte Capillata*, 10.
and being bald-pated, 11.	ſed vertice *calva*, 11.
and moreover,	adhæc
having wings, 12.	*alata*, 12.
doth quickly ſlip away,)	facile elabitur)
and catcheth it.	eamque captat.
She goeth on her way warily, for fear ſhe ſhould ſtumble or go amiſs.	In viâ pergit cautè (providè) ne impingat aut aberret.

Diligence. CXIII. Sedulitas.



Diligence, 1. *loveth labours*,
avoideth Sloth,
is always at work,
like the Piſmire, 2.
and carrieth together, as ſhe doth, for herſelf,
Store *of all things*, 3.
She doth not always ſleep,
or make holidays,
as the Sluggard, 4.
and the Graſshopper, 5. *do*,
whom Want, 6.
at the laſt overtaketh.
She purſueth what things ſhe hath undertaken, chearfully,
even to the end;
ſhe putteth nothing off till the morrow, nor doth ſhe ſing
the Crow's *ſong*, 7.
which ſaith over and over,

Sedulitas, 1. amat labores,
fugit *Ignaviam*,
ſemper eſt in *opere*,
ut *Formica*, 2.
& comportat, ut illa,
ſibi,
omnium rerum *Copiam*, 3.
Non ſemper dormit,
aut ferias agit,
ut *Ignavus*, 4.
& *Cicada*, 5.
quos *Inopia*, 6.
tandem premit.
Urget
incepta alacriter
ad finem uſque;
procraſtinat nihil,
nec cantat
cantilenam *Corvi*, 7.
qui ingeminat

Cras,

Cras, Cras.
After labours undergone, *and ended,*
being even wearied,
ſhe reſteth herſelf;
but being refreſhed with Reſt,
that ſhe may not uſe herſelf to Idleneſs, *ſhe falleth again to her* Buſineſs.
A diligent Scholar
is like Bees, 8.
which carry honey
from divers Flowers, 9.
into their Hive, 10.

Cras, Cras,
Poſt *labores exantlatos,*
& laſſata,
quieſcit;
ſed recreata *Quiete,*
ne adſueſcat
Otio, redit
ad *Negotia.*
Diligens *Diſcipulus,*
ſimilis eſt *Apibus,* 8.
qui congerunt mel
ex variis *Floribus,* 9.
in *Alveare* ſuum, 10.

Temperance. CXIV. *Temperantia.*



Temperance, 1.
preſcribeth a mean
to Meat *and* Drink, 2.
and reſtraineth the deſire,
as with a Bridle, 3.

Temperantia, 1.
præſcribit *modum*
Cibo & *Potui,* 2.
& continet cupidinem,
ceu *Freno,* 3.

and

and ſo moderateth all things,	& ſic moderatur omnia,
leſt any thing too much be done.	ne quid nimis fiat.
Revellers	*Heluones* (ganeones)
are made drunk, 4.	*inebriantur*, 4.
they ſtumble, 5.	*titubant*, 5.
they ſpue, 6.	*ructant* (vomunt) 6.
and brabble, 7.	& *rixantur*, 7.
From Drunkenneſs	E *Crapula*
proceedeth Laſciviouſneſs;	oritur *Laſcivia*;
from this,	ex hâc,
a lewd Life	*Vita libidinoſa*,
amongſt Whoremaſters, 8.	inter *Fornicatores*, 8.
and Whores, 9.	& *Scorta*, 9.
in kiſſing,	*Oſculando*(baſiando)
touching,	*palpando*,
embracing,	*amplexando*,
and dancing, 10.	& *tripudiando*, 10.

Fortitude. CXV. *Fortitudo.*



ortitude, 1.	*Fortitudo*, 1.
daunted in Adverſity,	impavida eſt in Adverſis,

and

and bold, as a Lion, 2.
but not haughty in Proſperity,
leaning on her own Pillar, 3.
of Conſtancy;
and being the ſame in all things,
ready to undergo both eſtates
with an even mind.
She receiveth the ſtrokes
of Misfortune
with the Shield, 4.
of Sufferance:
and keepeth off the Paſſions,
the enemies of quietneſs,
with the Sword, 5.
of Valour.

& confidens, ut *Leo*, 2.
at non tumida in Secundis,
innixa ſuo *Columini*, 3.
Conſtantiæ;
& eadem in omnibus,
parata ad ferendam utramque
ſortunam æquo animo.
Excipit ictus
Infortunii
Clypeo, 4.
Tolerantiæ:
& propellit *Affectus*,
hoſtes Euthymiæ,
Gladio, 5.
Virtutis.

Patience. CXVI. *Patientia.*



Patience, 1.
endureth Calamities, 2.

Patientia, 1.
tolerat *Calamitates*, 2.

and Wrongs, 3. *meekly like a* Lamb, 4. *as the fatherly* chaſtiſement of God, 5.
In the mean while ſhe leaneth upon the Anchor of Hope, 6. (*as a* Ship, 7. *toſſed by waves in the Sea*) ſhe prayeth to God, 8. *weeping, and expecteth the Sun,* 10. *after* cloudy weather, 9. *ſuffering evils, and hoping better things.*
On the contrary, the impatient Perſon, 11. *waileth, lamenteth,* rageth againſt himſelf, 12. *grumbleth like a* Dog, 13. *and yet doth no good; at the laſt he deſpaireth, and becometh* his own murtherer, 14.
Being full of rage he deſireth to revenge wrongs.

& *Injurias*, 3. humiliter ut *Agnus*, 4. tanquam paternam *ferulam Dei*, 5.
Interim innititur *Spei Anchoræ*, 6. (ut *Navis*, 7. fluctuans mari) *Deo ſupplicat*, 8. illacrymando, & expectat *Phœbum*, 10. poſt *Nubila*, 9. ferens mala, ſperans meliora.
Contra, *Impatiens*, 11. plorat, lamentatur, *debacchatur*, 12. *in ſeipſum*, obmurmurat ut *Canis*, 13. & tamen nil proficit; tandem deſperat, & fit *Autochir*, 14.
Furibundus cupit vindicare injurias.

Huma-

Humanity. CXVII. *Humanitas.*



Men *are made*	*Homines* facti ſunt
for one another's good;	ad mutua *commoda*;
therefore let them be kind.	ergò ſint *humani*.
Be thou ſweet and lovely	Sis ſuavis & amabilis
in thy Countenance, 1.	*Vultu*, 1.
gentle and civil	comis & urbanus
in thy Behaviour *and* Manners, 2.	*Geſtu* ac *Moribus*, 2.
affable and true-ſpoken	affabilis & verax
with thy Mouth, 3.	*Ore*, 3.
affectionate and candid	candens & *candidus*
in thy Heart. 4.	*Corde*, 4.
So love,	Sic ama,
and ſo ſhalt thou be loved;	ſic amaberis;
and there will be	& fiat
a mutual Friendſhip, 5.	mutua *Amicitia*, 5.
as that of Turtle-doves, 6.	ceu *Turturum*, 6.
hearty, gentle,	concors, manſueta,
and wiſhing well on both parts.	& benevola utrinque.
Froward Men are	Moroſi homines ſunt
hateful, teſty, unpleaſant,	odioſi, torvi, illepidi,

contentious, angry, 7.
cruel, 8.
and implacable,
(*rather Wolves and Lions,*
than Men)
and ſuch as fall out among
themſelves,
hereupon they fight in a Duel, 9.
Envy, 10.
wiſheth ill to others,
pineth away herſelf.

contentioſi, *iracundi,* 7.
crudeles, 8.
ac implacabiles,
(magis Lupi & Leones,
quàm homines)
& inter ſe diſcordes,

hinc confligunt *Duello,* 9.
Invidia, 10.
malè cupiendo aliis,
conficit ſeipſam.

Juſtice. CXVIII. *Juſtitia.*



Juſtice, 1.
is painted, ſitting
on a ſquare ſtone, 2.
for ſhe ought to be immoveable;
with hood-winked eyes, 3.
that ſhe may not reſpect
perſons;
ſtopping the left ear, 4.

Juſtitia, 1.
pingitur, ſedens
in *lapide quadrato,* 2.
nam debet eſſe immobilis;
obvelatis oculis, 3.
ad non reſpiciendum
perſonas;
claudens aurem ſiniſtram, 4

to be reſerved	reſervandam
for the other party;	alteri parti;
Holding in her right Hand	Tenens dextrâ
a Sword, 5.	*Gladium*, 5.
and a Bridle, 6.	& *Fræmum*, 6.
to puniſh	ad puniendum
and reſtrain evil men;	& coërcendum malos;
Beſides,	Præterea,
a pair of Balances, 7.	*Stateram*, 7.
in the right ſcale, 8. *whereof*,	cujus *dextræ Lanci*, 8.
Deſerts,	Merita,
and in the left, 9.	*Siniſtræ*, 9.
Rewards *being put*,	*Præmia* impoſita,
are made even one with another, and ſo good Men are incited to virtue, as it were	ſibi invicem exequantur, atque ita boni incitantur ad virtutem,
with Spurs, 10.	ceu *Calcaribus*, 10.
In Bargains, 11.	In *Contractibus*, 11.
let Men deal candidly:	candidè agatur:
let them ſtand to their	ſtetur
Covenants *and* Promiſes;	*Pactis* & *Promiſſis*;
let that which is given one to keep,	*Depoſitum*,
and that which is lent,	& *Mutuum*,
be reſtored:	reddantur:
let no man be pillaged, 12.	nemo *expiletur*, 12.
or hurt, 13.	aut *lædatur*, 13.
let every one have his own:	ſuum cuique tribuatur:
theſe are the precepts of Juſtice.	hæc ſunt præcepta Juſtitiæ.
Such things as theſe are forbidden in God's 5th *and* 7th Commandment,	Talia prohibentur, *quinto* & *ſeptimo Dei Præcepto*,
and deſervedly puniſh'd on the	& meritò puniuntur
Gallows *and the* Wheel, 14.	*Cruce* ac *Rotâ*, 14.

Liberality. CXIX. *Liberalitas.*



Liberality, 1.	*Liberalitas*, 1,
keepeth a mean about Riches,	ſervat modum circa *Divitias*,
which ſhe honeſtly ſeeketh,	quas honeſtè quærit,
that ſhe may have ſomewhat	ut habeat quod
to beſtow on them that want, 2.	largiatur *Egenis*, 2.
She clotheth, 3.	Hos *veſtit*, 3.
nouriſheth, 4.	*nutrit*, 4.
and enricheth, 5.	*ditat*, 5.
theſe with a chearful Countenance, 6.	*Vultu hilari*, 6.
and a winged Hand, 7.	& *Manu alatâ*, 7.
She ſubmitteth her wealth, 8.	Subjicit *opes*, 8.
to herſelf, not herſelf to it,	ſibi, non ſe illis,
as the covetous man, 9. *doth,*	ut *Avarus*, 9.
who hath, that he may have,	qui habet, ut habeat,
and is not the Owner,	& non eſt *Poſſeſſor*,
but the Keeper *of his goods,*	ſed *Cuſtos* bonorum ſuorum,
and being unſatiable,	& inſatiabilis,
always ſcrapeth together, 10.	ſemper *corradit*, 10.
with his Nails.	Unguibus ſuis.

More

Moreover he ſpareth
and keepeth,
hoarding up, 11.
that he may always have.
But the Prodigal, 12.
badly ſpendeth things
well gotten,
and at the laſt wanteth.

Sed & parcit
& adſervat,
occludendo, 11.
ut ſempet habeat.
At *Prodigus*. 12.
malè diſperdit
benè parta,
ac tandem eget.

CXX.

Society betwixt Man and Wife.

Societas Conjugalis.



Marriage
was appointed by God
in Paradiſe, for mutual
help, *and the* Propagation
of mankind.
A young man (a ſingle man)
being to be married,
ſhould be furniſhed

Matrimonium
inſtitutum eſt à Deo
in Paradiſo, ad mutuum
adjutorium, & *Propagationem*
generis humani.
Vir Juvenis (*Cælebs*)
conjugium initurus,
inſtructus ſit

 either

either with Wealth,	aut *Opibus*,
or a Trade *and* Science,	aut *Arte* & *Scientiâ*,
which may ſerve	quæ ſit
for getting a living;	de pane lucandro;
that he may be able	ut poſſit
to maintain a Family.	ſuſtentare *Familiam.*
Then he chooſeth himſelf	Deinde eligit ſibi
a Maid that is Marriageable,	*Virginem Nubilem*,
(*or a* Widow)	(aut *Viduam*)
whom he loveth;	quam adamat; ubi
nevertheleſs a greater Regard	tamen major ratio
is to be had of Virtue,	habenda *Virtutis*
and Honeſty,	& *Honeſtatis*,
than of Beauty *or* Portion.	quàm *Formæ* aut *Dotis*.
Afterwards, he doth not	Poſthæc, non clam deſpon-
betroth her to himſelf cloſely,	det ſibi eam,
but entreateth for her,	ſed ambit,
as a Woer,	ut *Procus*,
firſt to the Father, 1.	apud *Patrem*, 1.
and then the Mother, 2.	& *Matrem*, 2.
or the Guardians,	vel apud *Tutores*
or Kinsfolks, *by ſuch*	& *Cognatos*, per
as help to make the match, 3.	*Pronubos*, 3.
When ſhe is eſpous'd to him,	Eâ ſibi deſponſâ,
he becometh the Bridegroom, 4.	fit *Sponſus*, 4.
and ſhe the Bride, 5.	& ipſa *Sponſa*, 5.
and the Contract *is made*,	fiuntque *Sponſalia*,
and an Inſtrument of Dowry, 6. *is written.*	& ſcribitur *Inſtrumentum Dotale*, 6.
At the laſt	Tandem
the Wedding *is made*,	fiunt *Nuptiæ*,
where they are joined together	ubi copulantur
by the Prieſt, 7.	à *Sacerdote*, 7.
giving their Hands, 8. *one to another*,	datis *Manibus*, 8. ultrò citroque,
and Wedding-rings, 9.	& *Annulis Nuptialibus*, 9.
then they feaſt with	tum epulantur cum
the witneſſes that are invited.	invitatis teſtibus.
After this they are called	Abhinc dicuntur
Huſband *and* Wife;	*Maritus* & *Uxor*;
when ſhe is dead, he becometh	hâc mortuâ ille fit
Widower.	*Viduus*.

The

CXXI.

The Tree of Con-ſanguinity.	*Arbor Conſanguinitatis.*



In Conſanguinity *there touch a* Man, 1.	Hominem, 1. *Conſanguinitate* attingunt
in Lineal Aſcent,	in *Linea Aſcendenti,*
the Father	*Pater*
(the Father-in-law)	*(Vitricus)* 2.
and the Mother	& *Mater*
(the Mother-in-law)	*(Noverca)* 3.
the Grand-father, 4.	*Avus,* 4.
and the Grand-mother, 5.	& *Avia,* 5.
the Great Grand-father, 6.	*Proavus,* 6.
and the Great Grandmother, 7.	& *Proavia,* 7.
the great great Grandfather, 8.	*Abavus,* 8.
the great great Grandmother, 9.	& *Abavia,* 9.
the great great Grandfather's Father, 10.	*Atavus,* 10.
the great great Grandmother's *Mother,* 11.	& *Atavia,* 11.

the great great Grandfather's Grandfather, 12.	*Tritavus*, 12.
the great great Grandmother's Grandmother, 13.	& *Tritavia*, 13.
Thoſe beyond theſe are called Anceſtors, 14. . . 14.	Ulteriores dicuntur *Majores*, 14. . . 14
In a Lineal deſcent,	In *Linea deſcendenti*,
the Son (the Son-in-law) 15.	*Filius* (*Privignus*) 15.
and the Daughter (the Daughter-in-law) 16.	& *Filia* (*Privigna*) 16.
the Nephew, 17.	*Nepos*, 17.
and the Niece, 18.	& *Neptis*, 18.
the Nephew's Son, 19.	*Pronepos*, 19.
and the Nephews Daughter 20.	& *Proneptis*, 20.
the Nephew's Nephew, 21.	*Abnepos*, 21.
and the Niece's Niece, 22.	& *Abneptis*, 22.
the Nephew's Nephew's Son, 23.	*Atnepos*, 23.
the Niece's Niece's Daughter, 24.	& *Atneptis*, 24.
the Nephew's Nephew's Nephew, 25.	*Trinepos*, 25.
the Niece's Niece's Niece, 26.	& *Trineptis*, 26.
Thoſe beyond theſe are called Poſterity, 27. . . 27.	Ulteriores dicuntur *Poſteri*, 27. . . 27.
In a Collateral Line *are* the Uncle by the Father's ſide, 28.	In *Linea Collaterali* ſunt *Patruus*, 28.
and the Aunt by the Father's ſide, 29.	& *Amita*, 29.
the Uncle by the Mother's ſide, 30.	*Avunculus*, 30.
and the Aunt by the Mother's ſide, 31.	& *Matertera*, 31.
the Brother, 32.	*Frater*, 32.
and the Siſter, 33.	& *Soror*, 33
the Brother's Son, 34.	*Patruelis*, 34.
the Siſter's Son, 35.	*Sobrinus*, 35.
and the Couſin by the Brother *and Siſter*, 36.	& *Amitinus*, 36.

CXXII.

The Society betwixt Parents and Children.

Societas Parentalis.



Married Perſons,
(by the bleſſing of God)
have Iſſue,
and become Parents.
The Father, 1. *begetteth*,
and the Mother, 2. *beareth*
Sons, 3. *and* Daughters, 4.
(ſometimes Twins.)
The Infant, 5.
is wrapped in
Swaddling-clothes, 6.
is laid in a Cradle, 7,
is ſuckled by the Mother
with her Breaſts, 8.
and fed with Pap, 9.
Afterwards it learneth
to go by a Standing-ſtool, 10.

Conjuges,
(ex benedictione Dei)
ſuſcipiunt *Sobolem* (Prolem)
& fiunt *Parentes.*
Pater, 1. generat,
& *Mater,* 2. parit
Filios, 3. & *Filias,* 4.
(aliquando *Gemellos.)*
Infans, 5.
involvitur *Faſciis,* 6.
reponitur in *Cunas,* 7.
lactatur a matre
Uberibus, 8.
& nutritur *Pappis,* 9.
Deinde diſcit
incedere Serperaſtro, 10.

playeth with Rattles, 11. | ludit *Crepundiis*, 11.
and beginneth to ſpeak. | & incipit fari.
As it beginneth to grow older, it is accuſtomed to Piety, 12. | Creſcente ætate, adſueſcit *Pietati*, 12.
and Labour, 13. | & *Labori*, 13.
and is chaſtiſed, 14. | & caſtigatur, 14.
if it be not dutiful. | ſi non ſit morigerus.
Children *owe to Parents Reverence and Service.* | *Liberi* debent Parentibus Cultum & Officium.
The Father maintaineth his Children by taking pains, 15. | Pater ſuſtentat Liberos *laborando*, 15.

CXXIII.

The Society betwixt Maſters and Servants.

Societas herilis.



The Maſter (the good man of the Houſe) 1. | *Herus* (*Pater-familias*) 1.
hath Men-ſervants, 2. | habet Famulos (*Servos*) 2.

the Miſtreſs	*Hera*
(the good wife of the Houſe) 3	*(Mater-familias)* 3.
Maidens, 4.	*Ancillas,* 4.
They appoint theſe their Work, 6.	Illi mandant his *Opera,* 6.
and divide them their taſks, 5.	& diſtribuunt *Laborum Penſa,* 5.
which are faithfully to be done by them without murmuring & *loſs; for which their* Wages, *and* Meat *and* Drink *is allowed them.*	quæ ab his fideliter ſunt exſequenda ſine murmure & diſpendio; pro quo *Merces* & *Alimonia* præbentur ipſis.
A Servant *was heretofore* a Slave, *over whom the Maſter had power of life and death.*	*Servus* olim erat *Mancipium,* in quem Domino poteſtas fuit vitæ & necis.
At this day the poorer ſort ſerve in a free manner, being hired for Wages.	Hodiè pauperiores ſerviunt liberè, conducti mercede.

A City. CXXIV. *Urbs.*



Of many Houſes is made a Village, 1.	Ex multis Domibus fit Pagus, 1.

or a Town, *or a* City, 2.	vel *Oppidum*, vel *Urbs*, 2.
That and this are fenced	Iſtud & hæc muniuntur
and begirt with a Wall, 3.	& cinguntur *Mœnibus* (*Muro*) 3
a Trench, 4.	*Vallo*, 4.
Bulwarks, 5.	*Aggeribus*, 5.
and Palliſadoes, 6.	& *Vallis*, 6.
Within the Walls is	Intra muros eſt
the void Place, 7.	*Pomœrium*, 7.
without, the Ditch, 8.	extrà, *Foſſa*, 8.
In the Walls are	In mœnibus ſunt
Fortreſſes, 9.	*Propagnacula*, 9.
and Towers, 10.	& *Turres*, 10.
Watch-Towers, 11.	*Specula*, 11.
are upon the higher places.	extant in editioribus locis.
The entrance into a City is	Ingreſſus in Urbem ſit
made out of the Suburbs, 12.	ex *Suburbio*, 12.
through the Gates, 13.	per *Portam*, 13.
over the Bridge, 14.	ſuper *Pontem*, 14.
The Gate *hath a*	*Porta* habet
Portcullis, 15.	*Cataractas*, 15.
a Draw-Bridge, 16.	*Pontem verſatilem*, 16.
two-leaved Doors, 17.	*Valvas*, 17.
Locks *and* Bolts,	*Clauſtra*, & *Repagula*,
as alſo Bars, 18.	ut & *Vectes*, 18.
In the Suburbs are	In Suburbiis ſunt
Gardens, 19.	*Horti*, 19.
and Garden-houſes, 20.	& *Suburbana*, 20.
and alſo Burying-places, 21.	ut & *Cœmeteria*, 21.

The

CXXV.

The inward Parts of a City. — *Interiora Urbis.*



Within the City are
Streets, 1.
paved with ſtones;
Market-places, 2.
(in ſome places with
Galleries) 3.
and narrow Lanes, 4.
The Publick Buildings
are in the middle of the City,
the Church, 5.
the School, 6.
the Guild-hall, 7.
the Exchange, 8.
About the Walls and the
Gates are the Magazine, 9.
the Granary, 10.
Inns, Alehouſes,
Cooks Shops, 11.

Intra urbem ſunt
Plateæ (Vici) 1.
ſtratæ lapidibus;
Fora, 2.
(alicubi cum
Portibus) 3.
& *Angiportis*, 4.
Publica ædificia
ſunt in medio Urbis,
Templum, 5.
Schola, 6.
Curia, 7.
Domus Mercaturæ, 8.
Circa Mœnia & Portas
Armamentarium, 9.
Granarium, 10.
Diverſoria, Popinæ,
& Cauponæ, 11.

the Play-houſe, 12.
and the Hoſpital, 13.
In the by-places
are Houſes of Office, 14.
and the Priſon, 15.
In the chief Steeple
is the Clock, 16.
and the Watchman's *Dwelling*, 17.
In the Streets are Wells, 18.
The River, 19, *or* Beck,
runneth about the City,
ſerveth to waſh away the filth.
The Tower, 20.
ſtandeth in the higheſt part
of the City.

Theatrum, 12.
Noſodochium, 13.
In receſſibus,
Foricæ (Cloacæ) 14.
& *Cuſtodia* (Carcer) 15.
In turre primariâ
eſt *Horologium*, 16.
& habitatio *Vigilum*, 17.
In Plateis ſunt *Putei*, 18.
Fluvius, 19. vel *Rivus*,
interfluens Urbem,
inſervit eluendis *ſordibus*.
Arx, 20.
extat in ſummo
Urbis.

Judgment. CXXVI. *Judicium.*



The beſt Law, is
a quiet agreement,
either by themſelves,

Optimum Jus, eſt
placida *conventio*,
facta vel ab ipſis,

betwi

betwixt whom the ſuit is,
or by an Umpire.
If this do not proceed,
they come into Court, 1.
(heretofore they judged
in the Market-place;
at this day in the Moot-hall)
in which the Judge, 2.
ſitteth with his Aſſeſſors, 3.
the Clerk, 4.
taketh their Votes in writing.
The Plaintiff, 5.
accuſeth the Defendant, 6.
and produceth Witneſſes, 7.
against him.
The Defendant *excuſeth*
himſelf by a Counſellor, 8.
whom the Plaintiff's Counſellor, 9. *contradicts.*
Then the Judge
pronounceth Sentence,
acquitting the innocent,
and condemning him
that is guilty,
to a Puniſhment,
or a Fine,
or Torment.

inter quos lis eſt,
vel ab *Arbitro.*
Hæc ſi non procedit,
venitur in *Forum,* 1.
(olim judicabant
in Foro,
hodiè in *Prætorio)*
cui *Judex* (Prætor) 2.
præſidet cum *Aſſeſſoribus,* 3.
Dicographus, 4.
excipit Vota calamo.
Actor, 5.
accuſat *Reum,* 6.
& producit *Teſtes,* 7.
contra illum.
Reus excuſat
ſe per *Advocatum,* 8.
cui Actoris *Procurator,* 9.
contradicit.
Tum *Judex*
Sententiam pronunciat,
abſolvens *inſontem,*
& damnans
ſontem
ad *Pœnam,*
ad *Mulctam,*
vel ad *Supplicium.*

CXXVII.

The tormenting of Malefactors.

Supplicia Malefactorum.



Malefactors, 1.
are brought
from the Priſon, 3.
(where they are wont to be
tortured) by Serjeants, 2.
or dragged *with a* Horſe, 15.
to a place of Execution.
Thieves, 4.
*are hanged by the*Hangman,6.
on a Gallows, 5.
Whoremaſters
are beheaded, 7.
Murderers
and Robbers
*are either laid upon a*Wheel,8.
having their Legs broken,
or faſtened upon a Stake, 9.
Witches

Malefici, 1.
producuntur
è Carcere, 3.
(ubi torqueri ſolent)
per *Lictores,* 2.
vel *equo raptantur,* 15.
ad locum *Supplicii.*
Fures, 4.
ſuſpenduntur a *Carnifice,* 6.
in *Patibulo,* 5.
Mœchi
decollantur, 7.
Homicidæ (Sicarii)
ac *Latrones* (Piratæ)
vel imponuntur *Rotæ*
crucifragio plexi, 8.
vel *Palo* inſiguntur, 9.
Striges (Lamiæ)

are

are burnt in a great Fire, 10.	cremantur ſuper *Rogum*, 10.
Some before they are executed have their Tongues cut out, 11.	Quidam antequam ſupplicio afficiantur *elinguantur*, 11.
or have their Hand, 12.	aut plectuntur *Manu*; 12.
cut off upon a Block, 13.	ſuper *Cippum*, 13.
or are burnt with Pincers, 14.	aut *Forcipibus*, 14. uruntur.
They that have their Life given them,	Vitâ donati,
are ſet on the Pillory, 16.	conſtringuntur *Numellis*, 16.
are ſtrapado'd, 17.	luxantur, 17.
are ſet upon a wooden Horſe, 18	imponuntur *Equuleo*; 18.
have their Ears cut off, 19.	*truncantur Auribus*, 19.
are whipped with Rods, 20.	*cæduntur Virgis*; 20.
are branded,	Stigmate notantur,
are baniſhed,	relegantur,
are condemned	damnantur
to the Gallies,	ad *Triremes*,
or to perpetual Impriſonment.	vel ad Carcerem perpetuum.
Traitors *are pulled in pieces with* four Horſes.	*Perduelles* diſcerpuntur quadrigis.

Merchandizing. CXXVIII. *Mercatura.*



Wares	*Merces*
brought from other places,	aliunde allatæ, aliunde
are either exchanged	vel commutantur
in an Exchange, 1.	in *domo commerciorum,* 1.
or expoſed to ſale	vel exponuntur venum
in Warehouſes, 2.	in *Tabernis mercimoniorum,* 2.
and they are ſold	& venduntur
for Money, 3.	pro *Pecuniâ* (monetâ) 3.
being either meaſured	vel menſuratæ
with an Ell, 4.	*Ulnâ,* 4.
or weighed	vel ponderatæ
in a Pair of Balances, 5.	*Librâ,* 5.
Shopkeepers, 6.	*Tabernarii,* 6.
Pedlars, 7.	*Circumforanei,* 7.
and Brokers, 8.	& *Scrutarii,* 8.
would alſo be called	etiam volunt dici
Merchants, 9.	*Mercatores,* 9.
The Seller	*Venditor*
braggeth of a thing	oſtentat rem
that is to be ſold,	promercalem,

and

and ſetteth the rate of it,
and how much
it may be ſold for.
The Buyer, 10. *cheapeneth*
and offereth the Price.
If any one
bid againſt him, 11.
the thing is delivered to him
that promiſeth the moſt.

& indicat pretium,
quanti
liceat.
Emptor, 10. licetur,
& pretium offert.
Si quis
contralicetur, 11.
ei res addicitur
qui pollicetur plurimum.

CXXIX.

Meaſures and Weights. *Menſuræ & Pondera.*



We meaſure things that hang
together, with an Ell, 1.
liquid things
with a Gallon, 2.
and dry things
by a two-buſhel meaſure, 3.
We try the heavineſs of things
by Weights, 4.
and Balances, 5.
In this is firſt

Res continuas metimur
Ulnâ, 1.
liquidas,
Congio, 2.
aridas,
Medimno, 3.
Gravitatem rerum experimur *Ponderibus*, 4.
& *Librâ*, (bilance) 5.
In hâc primò eſt

the Beam, 6.	*Jugum*, (Scapus) 6.
in the midſt whereof	in cujus medio
is a little Axle-tree, 7. *above*	*Axiculus*, 7. ſuperiùs
the cheeks *and the* hole, 8.	*trutina* & *agina*, 8.
in which the Needle, 9.	in quâ *Examen*, 9.
moveth itſelf to and fro;	ſeſe agitat:
on both ſides	utrinque
are the Scales, 10.	ſunt *Lances*, 10.
hanging by little Cords, 11.	pendentes *Funiculis*, 11.
The Braſier's balance, 12.	*Statera*, 12.
weigheth things by hanging	ponderat res, ſuſpendendo
them on a Hook, 13.	illas *Unco*, 13.
and the Weight, 14.	& *Pondus*, 14.
oppoſite to them,	ex oppoſito,
which in (a) *weigheth juſt as much as the thing,*	quod in *(a)* æquiponderat rei,
in (b) *twice ſo much,*	in *(b)* bis tantum,
in (c) *thrice ſo much,* &c.	in *(c)* ter, *&c.*

Phyſic. CXXX. *Ars Medica.*



The Patient, 1.	*Ægrotans*, 1.
ſendeth for a Phyſician, 2.	accerſit *Medicum*, 2.

who

who feeleth his Pulſe, 3.
and looketh upon his Water, 4.
and then preſcribeth
a Receipt *in a* Bill, 5.
That is made ready
by the Apothecary, 6.
in an Apothecary's Shop, 7.
where Drugs
are kept in Drawers, 8.
Boxes, 9.
and Gally-pots, 10.
And it is
either a Potion, 11.
or Powder, 12.
or Pills, 13.
or Troches, 14.
or an Electuary, 15.
Diet *and* Prayer, 16.
is the beſt Phyſic.
The Surgeon, 18.
cureth Wounds, 17.
and Ulcers,
with Plaſters, 19.

qui tangit ipſius *Arteriam*, 3.
& inſpicit *Urinam*, 4.
tum præſcribit
Medicamentum in *Schedula*, 5.
Iſtud paratur
à *Pharmacopæo*, 6.
in *Pharmacopolio*, 7.
ubi *Pharmaca*
adſervantur in *Capſulis*, 8.
Pyxidibus, 9.
& *Lagenis*, 10.
Eſtque
vel *Potio*, 11.
vel *Pulvis*, 12.
vel *Pillulæ*, 13.
vel *Paſtilli*, 14.
vel *Electuarium*, 15.
Diæta & *Oratio*, 16.
eſt optima *Medicina*.
Chirurgus, 18.
curat *Vulnera*, 17.
& *Ulcera*,
Spleniis (emplaſtris) 19.

A Bath

A Burial. CXXXIII. *Sepultura.*



Dead Folks
heretofore were burned,
and their Aſhes
put into an Urn, 1.
We incloſe
our dead Folks
in a Coffin, 2.
lay them upon a Bier, 3.
and ſee they be carried out
in a Funeral Pomp,
towards the Church-yard, 4.
where they are laid
in the Grave, 6.
by the Bearers, 5.
and are interred;
this is covered with
a Grave-ſtone, 7.
and is adorned
with Tombs, 8.
and Epitaphs, 9.

Defuncti
olim cremabantur,
& Cineres
recondebantur in *Urna*, 1.
Nos includimus
noſtros *Demortuos*
Loculo, (Capulo) 2.
imponimus *Feretro*, 3.
& curamus efferri
Pompâ Funebri,
verſus *Cœmeterium*, 4.
ubi inferuntur
Sepulchro, 6.
a *Veſpillonibus*, 5.
& humantur;
hoc tegitur
Cippo, 7.
& ornatur
Monumentis, 8.
ac *Epitaphiis*, 9.

As

As the Corps go along,	Funere prodeunte,
Pſalms *are ſung,*	*Hymni* cantantur,
and the Bells *are rung,* 10.	& *Campanæ,* 10. pulſantur.

A Stage-play. CXXXII. *Ludus Scenicus.*



In a Play-houſe, 1.	In *Theatro,* 1.
(*which is trimmed*	(quod veſtitur
with Hangings, 2.	*Tapetibus,* 2.
and covered with Curtains, 3.)	& tegitur *Sipariis,* 3.)
Comedies *and* Tragedies *are*	*Comœdiæ* vel *Tragœdiæ*
acted,	aguntur,
wherein memorable things are	quibus repræſentantur
repreſented;	memorabiles;
as here, the Hiſtory	ut hic, Hiſtoria
of the Prodigal Son, 4.	de *Filio prodigo,* 4.
and his Father, 5.	& *Patre,* 5. ipſius,
by whom he is entertain'd,	à quo recipitur,
being return'd home.	domum redux.
The Players *act*	*Actores* (*Hiſtriones*) agunt
being in diſguiſe;	perſonati;
the Fool, 6. *maketh Jeſts.*	Morio, 6. dat Jocos.

The chief of the Spectators | Spectatorum primarii,
ſit in the Gallery, 7. | ſedent in Orcheſtra, 7.
the common ſort ſtand | plebs ſtat
on the Ground, 8. | in Cavea, 8.
and clap the hands, | & plaudit,
if any thing pleaſe them. | ſi quid arridet.

Sleights. **CXXXIII.** Præſtigiæ.



¶ A Tumbler, 1. | Præſtigiator, 1.
maketh ſeveral Shows, | facit varia Spectacula,
by the nimbleneſs of his body, | volubilitate corporis,
walking to and fro | deambulando
on his Hands, | manibus,
leaping | ſaliendo
through a Hoop, 2. &c. | per Circulum, 2. &c.
Sometimes alſo | Interdum etiam
he danceth, 4. | tripudiat, 4.
having on a Vizard. | Larvatus.
The Juggler, 3. | Agyrta, 3.
ſheweth ſleights, | facit præſtigias
out of a Purſe. | è marſupio.

The Rope-dancer, 5.
goeth and danceth
upon a Rope,
holdeth a Poiſe, 6.
in his hand;
or hangeth himſelf
by the hand *or* foot, 7. &c.

Funambulus, 5.
graditur & ſaltat
ſuper *Funem*,
tenens *Halterem*, 6.
manu;
aut ſuſpendit ſe
manu vel *pede*, 7. &c.

The Fencing-School. CXXXIV. *Paleſtra.*



Fencers
meet in a Duel
in a Fencing-place,
fighting with Swords, 1.
or Pikes, 2.
and Halberds, 3.
or Short-ſwords, 4.
or Rapiers, 5.
having Balls at the point,
(*leſt they wound one another mortally*)
or with two-edged Swords
and a Dagger, 6. *together*.

Pugiles
congrediuntur Duello
in *Paleſtra*,
decertantes vel *Gladiis*, 1.
vel *Haſtilibus*, 2.
& *Bipennibus*, 3.
vel *Semiſpathis*, 4.
vel *Enſibus*, 5.
mucronem obligatis,
(ne lædant lethaliter)
vel *Frameis*
& Pugione, 6. ſimul.

Wreſtlers, 7.
(among the Romans
in time paſt were naked
and anointed with Oil)
take hold of one another,
and ſtrive whether
one can throw the other,
eſpecially by tripping up his heels, 8.

Hood-winked Fencers, 9.
fought with their Fiſts
in a ridiculous ſtrife, to wit,
with their Eyes covered.

Luctatores, 7.
(apud Romanos
olim nudi
& inuncti Oleo)
prehendunt ſe invicem,
& annituntur uter
alterum proſternere poſſit,
præprimis *ſupplantando,* 8.

Andabatæ, 9.
pugnabant pugnis
ridiculo certamine, nimirum
oculis obvelatis.

Tennis-play. CXXXV. *Ludus Pilæ.*

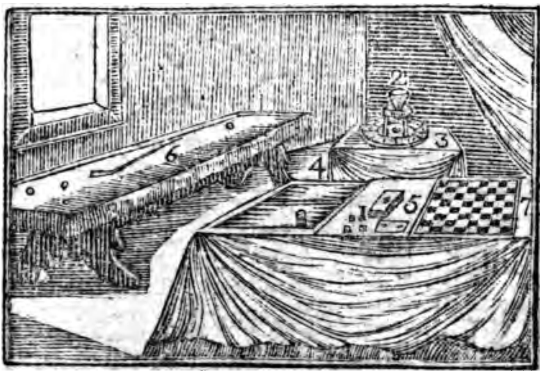


In a Tennis Court, 1.
they play with a Ball, 2.
which one throweth,
and another taketh,
and ſendeth it back
with a Racket, 3.

In *Sphæriſterio,* 1.
luditur *Pilâ,* 2.
quam alter mittit,
alter excipit,
& remittit
Reticulo, 3.

and that is the Sport	idque eſt Luſus
of Noblemen	Nobilium
to ſtir their Body.	ad commotionem Corporis.
A Wind-ball, 4.	*Follis,* (pila magna) 4.
being filled with Air,	diſtenta Aëre,
by means of a Ventil,	ope *Epiſtomii,*
is toſſed to and fro	reverberatur
with the Fiſt, 5.	*Pugno,* 5,
in the open Air.	ſub dio.

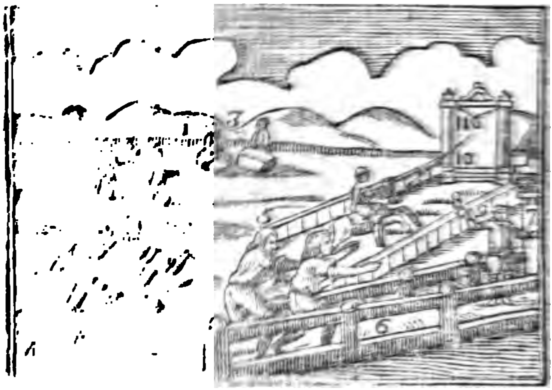
Dice-play. CXXXVI. *Ludus Aleæ*



We play with Dice, 1.	*Teſſeris,* (*talis*) 1. ludimus,
either they that throw the moſt	vel *Pliſtobolindam;*
take up all;	
or we throw them	vel immittimus illas
through a Caſting-box, 2.	per *Fritillum,* 2.
upon a Board, 3.	in *Tabellam,* 3.
marked with figures,	notatam numeris,
and this is Dice-players game	idque eſt *Ludus Sortilegii*
at caſting Lots.	*Aleatorum.*
Men play by Luck *and* Skill	*Sorte* & *Arte* luditur
at Tables	*Calculis*
in a pair of Tables, 4.	in alveo aleatorio, 4.

[illegible]

[illegible] XVII. [illegible]



[illegible]

Runners, 5. [illegible] Rails, 6.

[illegible] ſuper Glaciem, 1. [illegible] 2. [illegible] venabantur Troris, 3. [illegible] 4. [illegible] qui [illegible] ere capit [illegible] at non ultrà procurrere.

Olim decurrebant Curſores, 5. inter Cancellos, 6.

In

to the Goal, 7.
and he that toucheth it firſt
receiveth the Prize, 8.
from him that gave the Prize; 9.
At this Day Tilting
(or the Quintain) is uſed,
(where a Hoop, 11.
is ſtruck at with
a Truncheon, 10.)
inſtead of Horſe-races,
which are grown out of uſe.

ad *Metam*, 7.
& qui primum contingebat
eam, accipiebat *Brabeum*,
(*præmium*) 8. à *Brabeuta*, 9.
Hodie *Haſtiludia*
habentur,
(ubi *Circulus*, 11.
petitur *Lancea*, 10.)
loco *Equiriorum*, quæ
abierunt in deſuetudinem.

Boys Sport. CXXXVIII. *Ludi Pueriles.*



Boys *uſe to play*
either with Bowling-ſtones, 1.
or throwing a Bowl, 2.
at Nine pins, 3.
or ſtriking a Ball
through a Ring, 5.
with a Bandy, 4.
or ſcourging a Top, 6.
with a Whip, 7.

Pueri ſolent ludere
vel *Globis fictilibus*, 1.
vel jactantes *Globum*, 2.
ad *Conas*, 3.
vel mittentes *Sphærulam*
per *Annulum*, 5.
Clava, 4.
verſantes *Turbinem*, 6.
Flagello, 7.

or ſhooting with a Trunk, 8.
and a Bow, 9.
or going upon Stilts, 10.
or toſſing, and ſwinging them-ſelves upon a Merry-totter, 11.

vel jaculantes *Sclopo*, 8.
& *Arcu*, 9.
vel incedentes *Grallis*, 10.
vel ſuper *Petaurum*, 11. ſe agitantes & oſcillantes.

CXXXIX.

The Kingdom and the Region.

Regnum & Regio.



Many Cities *and* Villages *make a* Region *and a* Kingdom.
The King *or* Prince *reſideth in* the chief City, 1.
the Noblemen, Lords, *and* Earls *dwell in the* Caſtles, 2.
that lie round about it;
the Country People *dwell in* Villages, 3.

Multæ *Urbes* & *Pagi* faciunt *Regionem* & *Regnum.*
Rex aut *Princeps* ſedet in *Metropoli*, 1.
Nobiles, *Barones*, & *Comites* habitant in *Arcibus*, 2.
circumjacentibus;
Ruſtici in *Pagis*, 3.

By

He hath his toll-places
upon navigable Rivers, 4.
and high Roads, 5.
where Portage *and* Tollage
is exacted of them
that ſail
or travel.

Habet *telonia ſua*
juxtà *flumina navigabilia*, 4.
& *Vias regias*, 5.
ubi *Portorium* & *Vectigal*
exigitur
a navigantibus
& iter facientibus.

CXL.

Regal Majeſty. *Regia Majeſtas.*



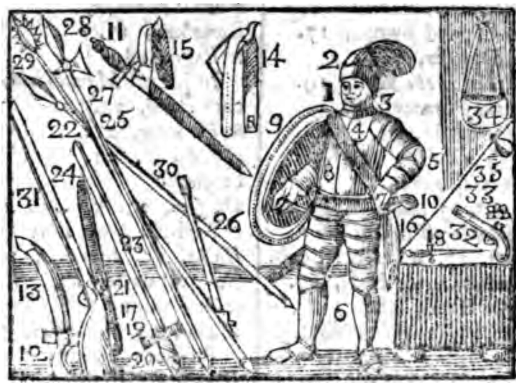
The King, 1.
ſitteth on his Throne, 2.
in Kingly State,
with a ſtately Habit, 3.
crowned with a Diadem, 4.
holding a Scepter, 5.
in his Hand,
being attended
with a Company of Courtiers.
The chief among theſe, are
the Chancellor, 6.
with the Counſellors

Rex, 1.
ſedet in ſuo *Solio*, 2.
in regio ſplendore,
magnifico *Habitu*, 3.
redimitus *Diademate*, 4.
tenens *Sceptrum*, 5.
manu,
ſtipatus
frequentiâ *Aulicorum.*
Inter hos primarii ſunt
Cancellarius, 6.
cum Conſiliariis

and Secretaries,	& *Secretariis,*
the Lord-marſhal, 7.	*Præfectus Prætorii,* 7.
the Comptroller, 8.	*Aulæ Magiſter,* 8.
the Cup-bearer, 9.	*Pocillator,* (pincerna) 9.
the Taſter, 10.	*Dapifer,* 10.
the Treaſurer, 11.	*Theſaurarius,* 11.
the High Chamberlain, 12.	*Archi-Cubicularius,* 12.
and the Maſter *of the* Horſe, 13.	& *Stabuli Magiſter,* 13.
There are ſubordinate to theſe	Subordinantur his
the Noble Courtiers, 14.	*Nobiles Aulici,* 14.
the Noble Pages, 15.	*Nobile Famulitium,* 15.
with the Chamberlains,	cum *Cubiculariis,*
and Lacquies, 16.	& *Curſoribus,* 16.
the Guard, 17.	*Stipatores,* 17.
with their Attendance.	cum *Satellitio.*
He ſolemnly giveth Audience	Solemniter recipit
to the Ambaſſadors *of Foreign*	*Legatos*
Princes, 18.	exterorum, 18.
He ſendeth	Ablegat
his Vice-gerents,	*Vicarios* ſuos,
Deputies,	*Adminiſtratores,*
Governours, Treaſurers,	*Præfectos, Quæſtores,*
and Ambaſſadors,	& *Legatos,*
to other places,	aliorſum,
to whom he ſendeth	quibus mittit
new Commiſſions	*Mandata nova*
ever and anon by the Poſts, 19.	ſubinde per *Veredarios,* 19.
The Fool, 20.	*Morio,* 20.
cauſeth laughter	movet riſum
by his toyſome actions.	ludicris Actionibus.

The

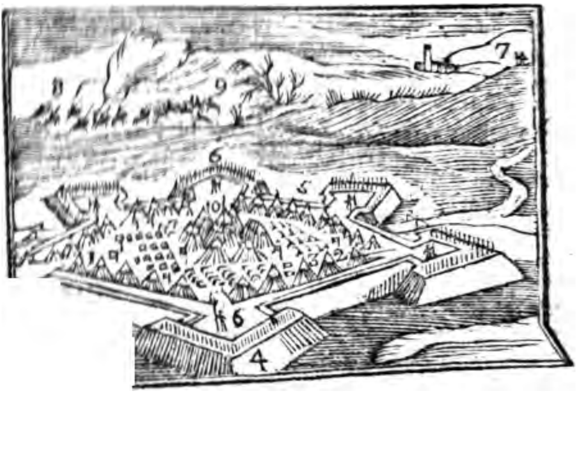
The Soldier. CLXI. *Miles.*



If we be to make War,	Si bellandum eſt,
Soldiers *are liſted,* 1.	ſcribuntur *Milites,* 1.
Their Arms *are,*	Horum *Arma* ſunt,
a Head-piece, 2.	*Galea* (Caſſis, 2.)
(*which is adorned with a*	(quæ ornatur *Criſtâ*)
Creſt) *and the* Armour,	*Armatura,*
whoſe parts are a Collar, 3,	cujus partes *Torquis ferreus,* 3.
a Breaſt-plate, 4,	*Thorax,* 4.
Arm-pieces, 5.	*Brachialia,* 5.
Leg-pieces, 6.	*Ocreæ ferreæ,* 6.
Greaves, 7.	*Manicæ,* 7.
with a Coat of Mail, 8.	cum *Lorica,* 8.
and a Buckler, 9.	& *Scuto* (Clypeo) 9.
theſe are the defenſive Arms.	hæc ſunt Arma defenſiva.
The offenſive are,	Offenſiva ſunt,
a Sword, 10.	*Gladius,* 10.
a two-edged Sword, 11.	*Framea,* 11.
a Falchion, 12.	& *Acinaces,* 12.
which are put up into	qui reconduntur
a Scabbard, 13.	*Vaginâ,* 13.
and are girded with a Girdle, 14.	accinguntur Cingulo, 14.
or Belt, 15.	vel Baltheo, 15.

a Scarf, 16.	*(Faſcia militaris,* 16.
for the moſt part for ornament)	inſervit ornatui,
a two handed Sword, 17.	*Romphæa,* 17.
and a Dagger, 18.	& *Pugio,* 18.
In theſe is the Haft, 19.	In his eſt *Manubrium,* 19.
with the Pummel, 20.	cum *Pomo,* 20.
and the Blade, 21.	& *Verutum,* 21.
having a Point, 22.	*cuſpidatum,* 22.
In the middle are	in medio
the Back, 23. *and the* Edge, 24.	*Dorſum,* 23. & *Acies,* 24.
The other Weapons are	Reliqua arma ſunt
a Pike, 25. *a* Halbert, 26.	*Haſta,* 25. *Bipennis,* 26.
(in which is the Haft, 27.	(in quibus *Haſtile,* 27.
and the Head, 28.)	& *Mucro,* 28.)
a Club, 29. *and a* Whirlebat, 30	*Clava,* 29. & *Cæſtus,* 30.
They fight at a diſtance	Pugnatur eminùs
with Muſkets, 31.	*Bombardis,* (Sclopetis) 31.
and Piſtols, 32.	& *Sclopis,* 32.
which are charged with Bullets, 33.	quæ onerantur *Glandibus,* 33.
out of a Bullet bag, 34.	e *Theca bombardica,* 34.
and with Gun powder,	& *pulvere nitrato*
out of a Bandalier, 35.	e *Pyxide pulveraria,* 35.

The Camps. CLXII. *Caſtra.*



When a Deſign *is undertaken,*
the Camp, 1. *is pitched,*
and the Tents *of* Canvas, 2.
or Straw, 3.
are faſtened with Stakes;
and they entrench them about,
for ſecurity's ſake,
with Bulwarks, 4.
and Ditches, 5.
Sentinels, 6.
are alſo ſet;
and Scouts, 7.
are ſent out.
Sallyings-out, 8.
are made for Forage
and Plunder-ſake,
where they often cope with the
Enemy, 9. *in ſkirmiſhing.*
The Pavilion
of the Lord General
is in the midſt of the
Camp, 10.

Expeditione ſuſceptâ,
Caſtra, 1. locantur,
& *Tentoria Linteis*, 2.
vel *Stramentis*, 3.
figuntur *Paxillis*;
eaque circumdant,
ſecuritatis gratiâ,
Aggeribus, 4.
& *Foſſis*, 5.
Excubiæ, 6.
conſtituuntur;
& *Exploratores*, 7.
emittuntur.
Excurſiones, 8.
fiunt Pabulationis
& Prædæ cauſâ,
ubi ſæpius confligitur cum
Hoſtibus, 9. velitando.
Tentorium
ſummi Imperatoris
eſt in medio *Caſtrorum*, 10.

The Army and the Fight. CXLIII. *Acies & Prælium.*



When the Battle

Quando Pugna

is to be fought,
the Army *is ſet in order,*
and divided into the Front, 1.
the Rear, 2.
and the Wings, 3.
The Foot, 4.
are intermixed
with the Horſe, 5.
That is divided
into Companies,
this into Troops.
Theſe carry Banners, 6.
thoſe Flags, 7.
in the midſt of them.
Their Officers are,
Corporals, Enſigns,
Lieutenants, Captains, 8.
Commanders of the Horſe, 9.
Lieutenant Colonels,
Colonels,
and he that is the chief of all,
the General.
The Drummers, 10.
and the Drumſlades, 11.
as alſo the Trumpeters, 12.
call to Arms,
and inflame the Soldier.
At the firſt Onſet
the Muſkets, 13.
and Ordnance, 14. *are ſhot off.*
Afterwards they fight, 15.
hand to hand
with Pikes *and* Swords.
They that overcome
are ſlain, 16.
or taken Priſoners,
or run away, 17.
They that are for the re-
- 18.
n them

committenda eſt,
Acies inſtruitur,
& dividitur in *Frontem*, 1.
Tergum, 2.
& *Alas (Cornua)* 3.
Peditatus, 4.
intermiſcetur
Equitatui, 5.
Ille diſtinguitur
in *Centurias*,
hic in *Turmas*.
Illi in medio ferunt *Vexilla*, 6.
hæ *Labara*, 7.
Eorum Præfecti ſunt,
Decuriones, *Signiferi*,
Vicarii, *Centuriones*, 8.
Magiſtri Equitum, 9.
Tribuni,
Chiliarchæ,
& ſummum omnium,
Imperator.
Tympaniſtæ, 10.
& *Tympanotribæ*, 11.
ut & *Tubicines*, 12.
vocant ad Arma
& inflammant Militem.
Primo Conflictu,
Bombardæ, 13.
& *Tormenta*, 14. exploduntur.
Poſtea pugnatur, 15.
cominùs
Haſtis & *Gladiis*.
Victi
trucidantur, 16.
vel capiuntur,
vel *aufugiunt*, 17.
Succenturiati, 18.
ſuperveniunt

out

out of the places where they lie in wait. | ex *inſidiis*.

The Carriages, 19. *are plundered*. | *Impedimenta*, 19. ſpoliantur.

The Sea-Fight. CXLIV. *Pugna Navalis*.



A Sea-fight *is terrible*, *when huge* Ships, *like* Caſtles, *run one upon another with their* Beaks, 1. *or ſhatter one another with their* Ordnance, 2. *and ſo, being bored through, they drink in their own Deſtruction, and are* ſunk, 3.

Or when they are ſet on fire, and either by the firing of Gun-powder, 4.

Navale prælium terribile eſt, quum ingentes *Naves*, veluti *Arces*, concurrunt *Roſtris*, 1. aut ſe invicem quaſſant *Tormentis*, 2. atque ita perforatæ, imbibunt perniciem ſuam, & *ſubmerguntur*, 3.

Aut quum igne corripiuntur, & vel ex incendio pulveris tormentarii, 4.

me

men are blown into the Air,
or are burnt in the midſt of the waters,
or elſe leaping into the Sea, are drowned.
A Ship *that flieth away,* 5.
is overtaken
by thoſe that purſue her, 6.
and is taken.

hominee ejiciuntur in aërem,
vel exuruntur in mediis aquis,
vel etiam deſilientes in Mare,
ſuffocantur.
Navis fugitiva, 5.
intercipitur
ab *inſequentibus,* 6.
& capitur.

CXLV.

The Beſieging of a City. *Obſidium Urbis.*



A City
that is like to endure a Siege,
is firſt ſummoned
by a Trumpeter, 1.
and perſuaded to yield.
Which if it refuſeth to do,
it is aſſaulted by the Beſiegers,
and taken by Storm,
Either by climbing over the walls with Scaling-ladders, 2.

Urbs
paſſura *Obſidionem,*
primum provocatur
per *Tubicinem,* 1.
& invitatur ad *deditionem.*
Quod ſi abnuat facere,
oppugnatur ab obſidentibus,
& occupatur,
Vel muros per *Scalas,* 2.
tranſcendendo,

or breaking them down	aut diruendo
with Battering-engines, 3,	*Arietibus*, 3.
or demoliſhing them	aut demoliendo
with great Guns, 4.	*Tormentis*, 4.
or breaking through the Gates	vel dirumpendo portas
with a Petard, 5.	*Exoſtra*, 5.
or caſting Granadoes, 6.	vel ejaculando *Globos Tormentarios*, 6. e *Mortariis* (*baliſtis*) 7.
out of Mortar-pieces, 7.	
into the City,	in urbem
by Engineers, 8.	per *Baliſtarios*, 8.
(*who lie behind*	(qui latitant poſt
Leaguer-baſkets, 9.)	*Gerras*, 9.)
or overthrowing it with Mines	vel ſubvertendo *Cuniculis*
by Pioneers, 10.	per *Foſſores*, 10.
They that are beſieged	*Obſeſſi*
defend themſelves	defendunt ſe
from the Walls, 11.	de *Muris*, 11.
with fire and ſtones, &c.	ignibus, lapidibus, *&c.*
or break out by force, 12.	aut *erumpunt*, 12.
A City	*Urbs*
that is taken by ſtorm	*vi expugnata*,
is plundered,	diripitur,
deſtroyed,	exciditur,
and ſometimes laid even with	interdum equatur
the ground.	ſolo.

Religion. CXLVI. *Religio.*



Godlineſs, 1.	*Pietas*, 1.
the Queen of Virtues,	Regina Virtutum,
worſhippeth God, 4. *devoutly,*	*colit Deum*, 4. humiliter,
the Knowledge of God,	Notitiâ Dei,
being drawn either from the	hauſtâ vel ex
Book of Nature, 2.	*Libro Naturæ*, 2.
(for the work commendeth	(nam opus commendat
the Work Maſter)	Artificem)
or from the	vel ex
Book of Scripture, 3.	*Libro Scripturæ*, 3.
ſhe meditateth upon	recolit
his Commandments contained	mandata ejus comprehenſa
in the Decalogue, 5.	in *Decalogo*, 5.
and treading Reaſon under foot,	& conculcans Rationem,
that barking Dog, 6.	*oblatrantem Canem*, 6.
ſhe giveth Faith, 7.	præbet *Fidem*, 7
and aſſent	& aſſenſum
to the Word of God,	Verbo Dei,
and calleth *upon him*, 8.	eumque *invocat*, 8.
as a Helper in adverſity.	ut opitulatorem in adverſis.
Divine Services	Officia Divina

are

are done in the Church, 9.
in which are the Choir, 10.
with the Altar, 11.
the Veſtry, 12.
the Pulpit, 13.
Seats, 14.
Galleries, 15.
and a Font, 16.
All men perceive that there is a God, but all men do not rightly know God.
Hence are divers Religions, *whereof* IV. *are reckoned yet as the chief.*

fiunt in *Templo*, 9.
in quo eſt *Penetrale*, (Adytum, 10.
cum *Altari*, 11.
Sacrarium, 12.
Suggeſtus, 13.
Subſellia, 14.
Ambones, 15.
& *Baptiſterium*, 16.
Omnes homines ſentiunt eſſe Deum, ſed non omnes rectè nórunt Deum.
Hinc diverſæ *Religiones* quarum IV. numerantur adhuc primariæ.

Gentiliſm. CXLVII. *Gentiliſmus.*



The Gentiles *feigned to themſelves near upon* XII M. Deities.
The chief of them were Jupiter, 1. Preſident, *and* Petty-God *of* Heaven;

Gentiles finxerunt ſibi prope XII M. *Numina*.
Eorum præcipua erant *Jupiter*, 1. *Præſes*, & Deaſter Cœli;

Neptune

Neptune, 2. *of the Sea*;
Pluto, 3. *of Hell*;
Mars, 4. *of War*;
Apollo, 5. *of Arts*;
Mercury, 6. *of Thieves,*
Merchants,
and Eloquence;
Vulcan (Mulciber)
of Fire and Smiths;
Æolus, *of Winds*;
and the moſt obſcene of all the
reſt, Priapus.

They had alſo
Womanly Deities:
ſuch as were Venus, 7.
the Goddeſs of Loves
and Pleaſures,
with her little ſon Cupid, 8.
Minerva (Pallas)
with the nine Muſes, *of* Arts;
Juno, *of Riches, and Weddings*; Veſta, *of Chaſtity*;
Ceres, *of Corn*;
Diana, *of Hunting,*
and Fortune;
and beſides theſe Morbona,
and Febris *herſelf.*

The Egyptians,
inſtead of God
worſhipped all ſorts
of Beaſts and Plants,
and whatſoever they ſaw
firſt in the morning.

The Philiſtines *offered*
to Moloch, 9. *their Children*
to be burnt alive.

The Indians, 10. *even at this day, worſhip the* Devil, 11.

Neptunus, 2. Maris;
Pluto, 3. Inferni;
Mars, 4. Belli;
Apollo, 5. Artium;
Mercurius, 6. Furum,
Mercatorum,
& Eloquentiæ;
Vulcanus (Mulciber)
Ignis & Fabrorum;
Æolus, Ventorum;
& obſcæniſſimus,
Priapus.

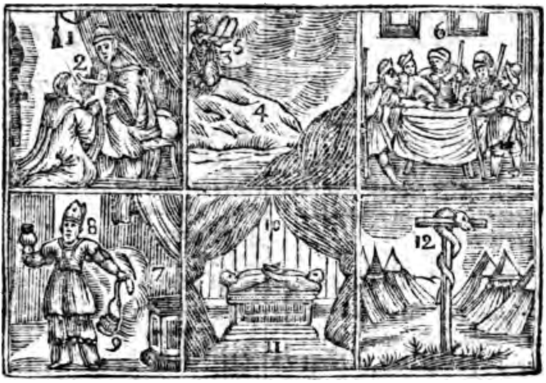
Habuerant etiam
Muliebria Numina:
qualia fuerunt *Venus*, 7.
Dea Amorum,
& Voluptatum,
cum filiolo *Cupidine*, 8.
Minerva (Pallas)
cum novem *Muſis*, *Artium*;
Juno, Divitiarum & Nuptiarum; *Veſta*, Caſtitatis;
Ceres, Frumentorum;
Diana, Venationum,
& Fortuna;
quin & *Morbona*,
ac *Febris* ipſa.

Egyptii,
pro Deo
colebant omne genus
Animalium & Plantarum,
& quicquid conſpicabantur
primum mane.

Philiſtæi offerebant
Molocho, (Saturno) 9. Infantes
cremandos vivos.

Indi, 10. etiamnum
venerantur *Cacodæmona*, 11.

Judaiſm



Yet the true Worſhip
of the true God,
remained with the Patriarchs,
who lived before,
and after the Flood.
Amongſt theſe,
that Seed of the Woman,
the Meſſias *of the World,*
was promiſed to Abraham, 1.
the Founder of the Jews,
the Father of them that be-
lieve: and he
(being called away from the
Gentiles) with his Poſterity,
being marked with the Sacra-
ment of Circumciſion, 2.
made a peculiar people,
and Church *of God.*
Afterwards God
gave his Law,
written with his own Finger
in Tables of Stone, 5.
to this people

Verus tamen *Cultus*
veri *Dei,*
remanſit apud *Patriarchas,*
qui vixerunt ante,
& poſt Diluvium.
Inter hos,
Semen illud Mulieris,
Meſſias Mundi,
promiſſus eſt *Abrahamo,* 1.
Conditori *Judæorum,*
Patri credentium:
& ipſe
(avocatus a Gentilibus)
cum Poſteris,
notatus *Sacra-*
mento Circumciſionis, 2.
conſtitutus ſingularis populus,
& *Eccleſia* Dei.
Poſtea Deus
exhibuit *Legem* ſuam,
ſcriptam digito ſuo,
in *Tabulis lapideis,* 5.
huic Populo

by

by Moſes, 3.
in Mount Sinai, 4.
Furthermore, he ordained
the eating the Paſchal-Lamb, 6
and Sacrifices
to be offered upon an Altar, 7.
by Prieſts, 8.
and Incenſe, 9.
and commanded a Taberna-
cle, 10. *with the Ark of the*
Covenant, 11. *to be made:*
and beſides,
a Brazen Serpent, 12.
to be ſet up againſt the biting
of Serpents in the Wilderneſs.
All which things
were Types *of the* Meſſias *to*
come,
whom the Jews *yet look for.*

per *Moſen*, 3.
in Monte *Sinai*, 4.
Porrò ordinavit
manducationem *Agni Paſcha-*
lis, 6. & *Sacrificia*
offerenda in *Altari*, 7.
per *Sacerdotes*, 8.
& *Suffitus*, 9.
& juſſit *Tabernacu-*
lum, 10. cum Arca Fœde-
ris, 11. fieri:
præterea,
æneum Serpentem, 12.
erigi contra morſum
Serpentum in deſerto.
Quæ omnia
Typi erant *Meſſiæ*
venturi,
quem *Judæi* adhuc expectant.

Chriſtianity. CXLIX. *Chriſtianiſmus.*



The only begotten eternal
Son of God, 3.

Unigenitus æternus
Dei Filius, 3.

being

being promiſed to
our firſt Parents in Paradiſe,
at the laſt being
conceived by the Holy Ghoſt,
in the moſt holy womb
of the Virgin Mary, 1.
of the royal houſe of David,
and clad with human fleſh,
came into the World
at Bethlehem *of* Judæa,
in the extreme poverty
of a Stable, 2.
in the fullneſs of time,
in the year of the world
3970, *but pure from all ſin,*
and the name of Jeſus
was given him,
which ſignifieth a Saviour.
When he was ſprinkled
with holy Baptiſm, 4.
(*the* Sacrament
of the new Covenant)
by John, *his Forerunner,* 5.
in Jordan,
the moſt ſacred Myſtery
of the divine Trinity,
appeared by the Father's voice, 6
(*whereby he teſtified*
that this was his Son)
and the Holy Ghoſt
in the ſhape of a Dove, 7.
coming down from Heaven.

From that time, being the 30th year of his age, unto the fourth year, he declared who he was, his words and works manifeſting his Divinity, being neither owned, nor entertained by the Jews, *becauſe of his voluntary poverty.*

promiſſus
Protoplaſtis in Paradiſo,
tandem
conceptus per *Sanctum Spiritum* in ſanctiſſimo utero
Virginis Mariæ, 1.
de domo regiâ *Davidis,*
& indutus humanâ carne,
prodiit in mundum
Bethlehemæ Judæâ,
in ſummâ paupertate
Stabuli, 2.
impleto tempore,
Anno Mundi 3970,
ſed mundus ab omni peccato,
& nomen *Jeſu*
impoſitum fuit ei,
quod ſignificat *Salvatorem.*
Hic, cum imbueretur
ſacro Baptiſmo, 4.
(*Sacramento*
novi Fœderis)
à *Johanne* præcurſore ſuo, 5.
in *Jordane,* apparuit
ſacratiſſimum *Myſterium*
Divinæ *Trinitatis,*
Patris voce, 6.
(quâ teſtabatur
hunc eſſe *Filium* ſuum)
& *Spiritu ſancto*
in ſpecie *Columbæ,* 7.
delabente cœlitus.

Ab eo tempore, tricefimo anno ætatis ſuæ, uſque ad annum quartum, declaravit quis eſſet, verbis & operibus præ ſe ferentibus Divinitatem, nec agnitus, nec acceptus a *Judæis,* ob voluntariam paupertatem.

He was at laſt taken by theſe	Captus tandem ab his
(when he had firſt inſtituted	(quum prius inſtituiſſet
the Myſtical Supper, 8.	*Cænam Myſticam*, 8.
of his Body and Blood,	*Corporis & Sanguinis ſui*,
for a Seal	in Sigillum
of the new Covenant,	*novi Fæderis*,
& the remembrance of himſelf)	& ſui recordationem)
carried to the Judgment-Seat	raptus ad *Tribunal*
of Pilate,	*Pilati*,
Governor under Cæſar,	Præfecti *Cæſarei*,
accuſed and condemned	accuſatus & damnatus eſt
as an innocent Lamb;	*Agnus* innocentiſſimus;
and being faſtened on a Croſs, 9.	actuſque in *Crucem*, 9.
he died,	*mortem ſubiit*,
being ſacrificed upon the Altar	immolatus in arâ
for the ſins of the World.	pro peccatis mundi.
But when he had revived by	Sed quum revixiſſet
his Divine Power, he roſe again	divinâ ſuâ virtute, reſurrexit
the third day	tertia die
out of the Grave, 10.	è *Sepulchro*, 10.
and forty days after	& poſt dies XL.
being taken up	ſublatus
from Mount Olivet, 11.	de *Monte Oliveti*, 11.
into Heaven, 12.	in *Cælum*, 12.
and returning thither	& eo rediens
whence he came,	unde venerat,
he vaniſhed as it were,	quaſi evanuit,
while the Apoſtles, 13.	*Apoſtolis*, 13.
gazed upon him,	aſpectantibus,
to whom he ſent	quibus miſit
his Holy Spirit, 14.	*Spiritum Sanctum*, 14.
from Heaven, *the tenth day*	de *Cælo*, decima
after his Aſcenſion,	die poſt *Aſcenſum*,
and them,	ipſos vero,
(being filled with his power)	(hac virtute impletos)
into the World	in mundum
to preach of him;	prædicaturos;
being henceforth to come again	olim rediturus
to the laſt Judgment,	ad *Judicium extremum*,
ſitting in the mean time	interea ſedens

et

at the right hand
of the Father,
and interceding for us.
From this Chriſt
we are called Chriſtians,
and are ſaved in him alone.

ad *dextram*
Patris,
& intercedens pro nobis.
Ab hoc *Chriſto*
dicimur *Chriſtiani,*
inque eo ſolo ſalvamur.

Mahometiſm. CL. *Mahometiſmus.*



Mahomet, 1.
a warlike Man,
invented to himſelf
a new Religion,
mixed with Judaiſm,
Chriſtianity *and* Gentiliſm,
by the advice of a Jew, 2.
and an Arian Monk, 3.
named Sergius; *feigning,*
whilſt he had the Fit of the
Falling-Sickneſs,
that the Archangel Gabriel,
and the Holy Ghoſt,
talked with him,

Mahomet, 1.
Homo bellator,
excogitabat ſibi
novam Religionem,
mixtam ex *Judaiſmo,*
Chriſtianiſmo, & *Gentiliſmo,*
conſilio *Judæi,* 2.
& *Monachi Ariani,* 3.
nomine *Sergii*; fingens,
dum laboraret *Epilepſia,*
Archangelum Gabrielem,
& *Spiritum Sanctum,*
ſecum colloqui,

uſing a Pigeon, 4.
to fetch meat
out of his Ear.
His Followers
refrain themſelves
from Wine ;
are circumciſed,
have many Wives :
build Chapels, 5.
from the Steeples *whereof,*
they are called to Holy Service
not by Bells,
but by a Prieſt, 6.
they waſh themſelves often, 7.
they deny the Holy Trinity :
they honour Chriſt,
not as the Son of God,
but as a great Prophet,
yet leſs than Mahomet;
they call their Law,
the Alcoran.

adſuefaciens *Columbam,* 4.
petere Eſcam
ex aure ſua.
Aſſeclæ ejus
abſtinent ſe
à *Vino* ;
circumciduntur,
ſunt *Polygami* :
exſtruunt *Sacella,* 5.
de quorum *Turriculis,*
convocantur ad ſacra
non a *Campanis,*
ſed a *Sacerdote,* 6.
ſæpius ſe abluunt, 7.
negant *S.S. Trinitatem :*
Chriſtum honorant,
non ut *Dei Filium,*
ſed ut magnum *Prophetam,*
minorem tamen *Mahomete* ;
Legem ſuam vocant
Alcoran.

God's Providence. CLI. *Providentia Dei.*



Mens States | Humanæ Sortes

are

are not to be attributed
to Fortune *or* Chance,
or the Influence of the Stars,
(Comets, 1.
indeed are wont to portend no good)
but to the provident
Eye of God, 2.
and to his governing hand, 3.
even our Sights,
or Overſights,
or even our Faults:
but God is not the Author of Sin.

God *hath his* Miniſters
and Angels, 4.
who accompany a Man, 5.
from his birth,
as Guardians,
againſt wicked Spirits,
or the Devil, 6.
who every minute
layeth wait for him,
to tempt
and vex him.

Woe to the mad
Wizards *and* Witches,
who give themſelves to the Devil,
(*being incloſed in a* Circle, 7.
calling upon him,
with Charms)
they dally with him
and fall from God!
for they ſhall receive their reward with him.

non tribuendæ ſunt
Fortunæ aut *Caſui*,
aut *influxui Siderum*,
(*Cometæ*, 1.
quidem ſolent nihil boni portendere)
ſed provido
Dei Oculo, 2.
& ejuſdem *Manui rectrici*, 3.
etiam noſtræ *Prudentiæ*,
vel *Imprudentiæ*,
vel etiam *Noxæ*:
Deus autem non eſt auctor Peccati.

Deus habet *Miniſtros* ſuos
& *Angelos*, 4.
qui aſſociant ſe *Homini*, 5.
à nativitate ejus,
ut *Cuſtodes*,
contra malignos *Spiritus*,
ſeu *Diabolum*, 6.
qui minutatim
ſtruit inſidias ei,
ad tentandum
vel vexandum.

Væ dementibus
Magis & *Lamiis*
qui Cacodæmoni ſe dedunt,
(incluſi *Circulo*, 7.
eum advocantes
incantamentis)
cum eo colludunt
& à Deo deficiunt!
nam cum illo
mercedem accipient.

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